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The National Society of  
The Colonial Dames  
of America



Minutes  
1910





MINUTES OF THE TENTH BIENNIAL  
COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

*of*

The Colonial Dames  
*of* America

held at

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 27-30, 1910



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# MINUTES OF THE TENTH BIENNIAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

*of*

## The Colonial Dames *of* America

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### FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
Wednesday, April 27, 1910.

The Council met in the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel, at 10:30 A. M., and was called to order by the President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox.

The Council joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer, and the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, Miss Virginia Miller, reported that all the credentials in due form had been received from all delegates and alternates whose names had been entered on the Secretary's roll.

The President stated that the first order of business would be the receiving of the delegates from new associate societies; that since the last Council two associate societies had been formed, one in the State of Nebraska and the other in the State of Washington; that the ladies who formed these societies were thoroughly acquainted with the Constitution and had accepted it and understood all the requirements of the organization. Their representatives were now present. The President asked if it was the pleasure of this Council that they be admitted.



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Mrs. Charles R. Miller moved that the representatives of the Associate societies in the States of Nebraska and Washington be admitted.

Mrs. Reed seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The delegate from Nebraska, Mrs. Harry Nott, and the delegate from Washington, Mrs. John E. Price, came forward and the President introduced them to the Council, the members rising to receive them.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following delegates and alternates answered present:

Honorary President, Mrs. Howard Townsend. (absent)

President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox.

Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Beverly Kennon. (absent)

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, Mrs. Henry F. LeHunte Lyster, Mrs. Barrett Wendell.

Secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar.

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. John Y. Taylor.

Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt.

Registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon.

Historian, Miss Alice French.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Louis F. Benson, Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Charlemagne Tower.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Mrs. Edward F. Beale, Mrs. Andrew J. Steinman, Miss Mary Winsor, Mrs. James Starr, Jr.

### MARYLAND.

*Delegates.*—Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. Lloyd Lowndes, Miss Elizabeth M. Morris, Mrs. Henry Stockbridge, Jr., Mrs. Francis T. Redwood.



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*Alternates.*—Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Mrs. Louisa T. Norton, Mrs. J. William Heney, Mrs. Joseph P. McComas, Miss Elizabeth Lloyd Lowndes.

### **NEW JERSEY.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Francis C. Lowthorp, Mrs. J. Kirtland Meyers, Miss Emma G. Lathrop, Mrs. Hawkesworth, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Frederick W. Merrick, Miss Susan Livingston Kean, Mrs. Arthur Bates, Mrs. Anna M. Lowthorp.

### **DELAWARE.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Miss Alice E. Johnston, Miss Harriet C. Comegys, Miss Emily P. Bissell, Mrs. Preston Lea.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Willard Saulsbury, Jr., Mrs. George R. Hoeffcker, Mrs. Frederick Wm. Curtis, Mrs. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., Mrs. Wm. C. Spruance, Jr.

### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Albert C. Janin, Mrs. William Holland Wilmer, Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, Miss Cornelia Bradford, Mrs. J. Holdsworth Gordon.

*Alternates.*—Mme. de Meisner, Mrs. Charles H. Davis, Miss Jane Cary Fairfax, Miss Edith Trapier.

### **VIRGINIA.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Christopher Tompkins, Mrs. Reginald Gilham, Mrs. J. Stewart Jamieson, Mrs. Lyon G. Tyler, Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. William T. Robins, Mrs. J. Alston Cabell, Mrs. Gardiner L. Boothe, Miss Ella Meredith Cocke, Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle.



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### **RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Edward Douglas Pearce, Mrs. Horatio Nelson Campbell, Mrs. John Hopkins Congdon, Mrs. Chas. J. Steedman, Mrs. Edward Lewis Johnson.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Albert Babcock.

### **MASSACHUSETTS.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. Robert S. Russell, Mrs. Henry H. Sprague, Mrs. C. Linzee Tilden, Miss Crocker.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Ralph A. Cram, Mrs. Stephen Fitz-Gerald, Mrs. John C. Gray, Mrs. Marcus Benjamin, Mrs. John C. Phillips.

### **NEW YORK.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Miss Mary H. Haldane, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Jr.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Edward Janeway, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. Sanford Bissell, Mrs. James T. Sherman, Miss Mariana Velasquez.

### **SOUTH CAROLINA.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Joseph I. Waring, Mrs. Samuel Wragg, Mrs. E. H. Prioleau, Mrs. Gustavus M. Pinckney, Miss Catherine Prioleau Ravenel.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. W. H. Brawley, Mrs. C. Albert Hill, Mrs. Francis I. du Pont, Mrs. George Whitfield Brown, Mrs. Claudia Northrop.

### **CONNECTICUT.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Miss Mariana Townsend, Mrs. Arthur M. Wheeler, Miss Elizabeth Griswold, Miss Martha R. Driggs.



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*Alternates.*—Mrs. Oliver L. Johnson, Jr., Miss Annie Burr Jennings, Miss Elizabeth L. Dixon, Miss Mary K. Talcott, Miss Emily Whitney.

### **GEORGIA.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Joseph J. Wilder, Mrs. William W. Gordon, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Phinezy, Mrs. Richard Orme Campbell, Mrs. Samuel Spencer.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. John F. Bransford, Mrs. Alexander Perry, Miss Anna C. Benning.

### **NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. Arthur Eastman Clarke, Mrs. David Cross, Mrs. John Smythe Fogg, Mrs. William E. Chandler, Mrs. Frederick E. Potter.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. Larz Anderson, Miss Elizabeth W. White, Mrs. Henry E. Burnham, Mrs. Perry Garst.

### **NORTH CAROLINA.**

*Delegates.*—Mrs. James Sprunt, Mrs. Edmond L. Prince, Mrs. William Latimer, Mrs. Allan Nichols, Miss Mary L. Irwin.

*Alternates.*—Mrs. John S. Bird, Mrs. Frank S. Spruill, Mrs. William J. Andrews, Miss Mary J. Arrington, Miss Olivia Grist Bellamy.

### **CALIFORNIA.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. C. Elwood Brown, Ancestral Society, N. Y.  
*Alternate.*—

### **ILLINOIS.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs Anthony F. Merrill, Mass.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. William S. Patwin, Va.



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### MICHIGAN.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. John Newbury Bagley, Mass.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Charles Albert du Charme, Conn.

### MINNESOTA.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Charles Elliott Furness, Pa.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Edward H. Gheen, Mass.

### IOWA.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Simon Casady, N. J.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Jane Allen Crawford, Mass.

### OHIO.

*Delegate.*—

*Alternate.*—

### COLORADO.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Francis W. Goddard, R. I.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. James B. Grant, Mass.

### MAINE.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. William Addison Houghton, N. Y.

*Alternate.*—Miss Elanor Barnard Stevens, Mass.

### MISSOURI.

*Delegate.*—

*Alternate.*—

### WISCONSIN.

*Delegate.*—Miss Mary L. Atwood, Mass.

*Alternate.*—



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### **TENNESSEE.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Overton Lea, Va.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. Claude Waller, Va.

### **LOUISIANA.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Francis D. Blake, N. C.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. Henry Dickson Bruns, S. C.

### **KENTUCKY.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams, Md.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. Charles Freeman Smith.

### **INDIANA.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Edward H. Dean, N. J.  
*Alternate.*—

### **ALABAMA.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Hortense A. Batré, Md.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Pa.

### **TEXAS.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Francis Lewis Price, N. C.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. Seabrooke White Sydnor, N. Y.

### **ARKANSAS.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Helen M. Norton, R. I.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. A. M. Barrow, Va.

### **FLORIDA.**

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Percy St. John Stolenwerck, Conn.  
*Alternate.*—Mrs. Daniel Griffith Ambler, Conn.

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### VERMONT.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. George Allen Laird, Mass.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer, Mass.

### WEST VIRGINIA.

*Delegate.*—

*Alternate.*—

### MISSISSIPPI.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. William Benneville Rhodes, Mass.

*Alternate.*—

### KANSAS.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Ellwood D. Kimball, Conn.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Edward Benton Purcell, Conn.

### NEBRASKA.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. Harry Nott, Mass.

*Alternate.*—

### WASHINGTON.

*Delegate.*—Mrs. John E. Price, Va.

*Alternate.*—Mrs. Hugh G. Wallace, Mass.

The Secretary read Article II of the Constitution, and the President called for the report of the Executive Committee, which the Secretary read as follows:

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America met at the Arlington Hotel, Wash-



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ington, D. C., on Monday and Tuesday, April 25 and 26, at 10 o'clock.

The following members were present:

President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson; Mrs. Henry F. LeHunte Lyster; Mrs. Barrett Wendell; Secretary, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. John Y. Taylor; Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt; Registrar, Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon; Historian, Miss Alice French.

Pennsylvania.—Mrs. Cassatt.

Maryland.—Mrs. Reed.

New Jersey.—Mrs. Lowthorp.

Delaware.—Mrs. Miller.

District of Columbia.—Mrs. Janin.

Virginia.—Mrs. Tompkins.

Rhode Island.—Mrs. Pearce.

Massachusetts.—Mrs. Parkman.

New York.—Mrs. Robison.

South Carolina.—Mrs. Waring.

Connecticut.—Mrs. Holcombe.

Georgia.—Mrs. Wilder.

New Hampshire.—Mrs. Clarke.

North Carolina.—Mrs. Sprunt.

The Committee unanimously extended an invitation to the wife of the President, Mrs. Taft, to attend the sessions of the Tenth Biennial Council.

The Committee also invited Mrs. Sioussat, the Chairman of the National Committee on Historical Research and on Publication, to be present to read her report to the Council.

The Committee recommends the following resolutions to the favorable consideration of the Council:

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1. That the Secretary's report of the conference of Associate Societies held in Louisville, Kentucky, November 9-10, 1909, be read to the Council.

2. That the address of the National Historian, Miss French, be printed.

3. That the following resolutions be adopted:

Moved by Mrs. John Y. Taylor of the District of Columbia, seconded by Mrs. Lamar of Georgia.

*Resolved*, That when spoken of, or when referred to in writing, or when printed, the Original Societies shall be called, "The Thirteen Colonial State Societies and the Society in the District of Columbia," or the "Original Fourteen Societies," and that these terms shall be used in all future resolutions and proposed amendments.

4. That the Amendment to Article IV, paragraph 1 of the Constitution, which was offered at the last Council, be submitted in the following language, beginning with the last sentence but one in paragraph 1 in line 17;

*Resolved*, That the article be amended to read as follows:

"At the regular meeting of the National Society, a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, registrar and historian shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice."

5. That the covenant which has been submitted to the Societies be submitted to this Council for ratification.

6. That the following report and amendments to the Constitution be adopted.

The Executive Committee issued a report in November, 1908, which was sent to every society.

While not desiring to change in any way the meaning or intention of the constitutional amendments and other measures recommended in this report, the Committee strongly recommends certain changes in their wording which a further study of the subject has rendered in all cases very advisable and in some cases absolutely necessary in order to conform to the legal requirements of such constitutional changes and amendments.

The use of an inaccurate and loose nomenclature in the Constitution and the Acts has been productive of much misunderstanding and in some instances the result has been that certain clauses of the Constitution are seemingly in direct conflict with other provisions of the same date and that other clauses contain what is obviously not the intention of the article itself.

This is due to the fact that the term "State Societies," is used indiscriminately in speaking of the societies. Sometimes it means all the societies, as in Article V, paragraph 1; sometimes it means the original fourteen societies, as in Article V, paragraph 5; and sometimes the word "State" is used alone in place of the word "societies." The result is most confusing and a change is therefore necessary in the terms employed in the Constitution and the Acts to avoid misunderstandings, and the Executive Committee recommends that the term, "corporate



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society" be used in speaking of all the societies, instead of the term "State Societies."

All the societies are not state societies, for the District is not a state; but all the societies are corporate societies, since all have been incorporated.

The Committee also recommends the term "the original fourteen societies" in speaking of the fourteen societies who signed the first constitution, whose names appear on the national certificate and who alone composed the National Society until the year 1898.

With these terms it will be easy to avoid ambiguity or misunderstanding in the Constitution and the Acts, and it will be understood that the term "State Society" applies to all the societies save and except the District, which is not a State, but is the charter society or the domicile or legal residence of the National Society.

The term "State Societies" therefore, in paragraph 1 of the covenant, does not include the society in the District of Columbia, which is not a State, and the language is therefore both false and impossible.

Unanimous consent is therefore asked as a matter of right to erase the word "State" as a prefix to the word "societies" in paragraph 1 of the covenant, so that the paragraph shall read:

"This society is known by the name, style and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is composed of societies of which there are at present, in the year 1908, thirty-six incorporated in accordance with the laws of their respective domiciles."

This erasure does not involve any change in the covenant itself, but is simply the correction of a serious verbal error; because if the word "State" were retained it would be unconstitutional and therefore null and void, since no interpretation of the constitution could exclude or omit the District of Columbia from the number of incorporated societies, and the term is also at variance with the covenant itself which includes the District by name. This is the only correction that will be necessary, however, for the term "State Societies" in the second paragraph of the covenant is accurate and proper. The provision it contains, that "every member of every State Society shall be a dame of one of the thirteen ancestral societies" does not apply to the society in the District, but does apply to all the other societies. The society in the District admits its own members directly and they are not dames of one of the thirteen ancestral societies, but dames of the District of Columbia, and by the terms of the original constitution or contract between the fourteen incorporated societies, the society in the District cannot be deprived of this status and right without its consent.

The Executive Committee, in addition to the above verbal corrections in the covenant, recommend the following amendments to the Constitution and the Acts as substitutes for the amendments recommended in the report adopted November 4th and 5th, 1908.

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*Resolved* that Article I be amended to read as follows:

This society shall be known by the name, style and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and shall be composed of corporate societies of which there are the societies in the thirteen colonial states or the ancestral societies, the society in the District of Columbia or the domicile or charter society, and the societies in the non-colonial states or the associate societies.

Every member of every state society shall be a dame of one of the thirteen ancestral societies.

*Resolved* that Article IV be amended and paragraphed to read as follows:

1. *Meetings.* The regular meeting of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America shall be held every two years in Washington, District of Columbia. Special meetings may be held upon the order of the National President or upon a request of not less than eight of the original fourteen societies, with the addition of a majority of the associate societies.

2. *Members.* Such meetings shall consist of the national officers and representatives from the corporate societies, as provided in the covenant ratified at the Council of 1910.

3. *Expenses.* The necessary expense of such meetings shall be borne by the National Society, and it shall be empowered at its regular meeting to assess each corporate society in order to provide requisite funds.

4. *Officers.* At the regular meeting of the National Society a president, three vice-presidents, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, registrar and historian shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice; all officers to serve until the next regular meeting or until their successors shall be chosen.

5. *Admission of societies.* The National Society shall have power at any meeting to admit a corporate society thereto from any State in the Union and from the District of Columbia, provided such State or District is not already represented in the National Society.

6. *Quorum.* A majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council shall form a quorum.

*Resolved* that Article VII be amended to read as follows:

"This Constitution may be altered, added to or amended by the vote of four-fifths of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council; but the unanimous consent of said Council shall be necessary to amend or repeal the conditions of admission into the society, and the basis of representation in the National Councils set forth in the covenant ratified at the Council of 1910 and stated in Article I and Article IV, paragraph 2, of this Constitution, or to adopt any amendment which shall interfere with the present status and rights of the original fourteen societies."

Due notice of an intention to amend any clause or article of this Constitution shall be given to each of the corporate societies, one year before the meeting of



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the Council at which action is to be taken on such change, alteration or amendment.

An amendment to a constitution when passed repeals each and every clause of the constitution which is repugnant or contrary to it, and the effect is the same even though the contrary language is allowed to remain in the constitution. Upon the passage of the amendment it becomes thereby null and void just as the amendments to the Constitution of the United States repeal all clauses of the original Constitution which are contrary to them, and as a codicil to a will revokes all contrary enactments in the will itself.

This is so obviously necessary and just that it only need be stated to be accepted, for what would be the use of amending a constitution on a given point if the old provision remained of force elsewhere in the constitution? And as we all know, the body of the Constitution of the United States stands just as it was originally adopted. But fifteen amendments have been added, in their chronological order, and these amendments have rendered certain parts of the Constitution null and void.

Therefore in passing the amendments to this constitution, which have been duly notified to the societies, this Council declares that all portions of the Constitution which are contrary or repugnant to these amendments are null and void and of no effect, and that therefore these amendments will alter and amend the terminology in Articles III, V and VI, and that the term "corporate societies" shall be substituted for the word "State Society" in Articles III, V and VI, except that in paragraph 11, Article V, the word "State" should be omitted wherever it occurs and the words "one of the original fourteen societies" should be substituted for "her State society" in the second line; the paragraph to read as follows:

"Each member when admitted to the privileges of one of the original fourteen societies is entitled to receive a certificate of membership signed by the president and secretary and bearing the seal of the Society."

Also in Article V, paragraph 5, the words "of each of the original fourteen societies" should follow the word "president" in the first line.

Also in Article VI, paragraph 1, the words "any of the original fourteen societies" should be substituted for the words "That state" in the fourth line, the paragraph to read as follows:

"The custodian of the insignia shall be the National Registrar, who shall issue a badge to members of any corporate society upon an order from the registrar of any of the original fourteen societies. She shall keep a register of such issue, wherein each badge issued may be identified by the number thereof, and each corporate society shall have its own numbers."

Also in Article VI, Paragraph 3, the word "society" should be substituted for the word "State."

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These substitutions make no change in the meaning or intention of these articles, but only make their meaning and intention clear and unmistakable, and the Executive Committee hereby gives notice that these verbal corrections in the Constitution will be submitted to the Council of 1912 for its affirmative vote thereon.

7. The Executive Committee also recommends:—

That the Revising Committee be instructed and directed to make the following changes in the Acts in Council to conform to the Terminology used in the proposed Constitutional amendments. This applies to Sections 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 35 (i), 42, 45, 46, 50, 58, 60, 66, 69, 75, 76 and the Title X on page 28, in all of which the term "State Societies" is used, meaning all the Societies in the organization. The term "Corporate" should be substituted for "State."

Also that Section 7 on page 17 be amended to read as follows:—

"Duties of the Registrar: The Registrar shall file and keep on record in the National archives the proofs or certified copies of proofs, upon which membership is granted in the original fourteen Societies, together with a declaration of adherence to the Constitution of the Society. It shall be her duty as Custodian of the insignia to issue permits for badges to members of the Corporate Societies, upon the order of the Registrar of the original fourteen Societies, and to keep an accurate record of all such issues. On application of the Registrar of each of the original fourteen Societies the Registrar of the National Society shall order the required number of National seals."

Amend Section 8 to read "Society Historian" instead of "State Historian."

Amend Section 16 to read "The Society Treasurer" instead of "the State Treasurer."

Amend Section 17 by omitting the word "State."

Amend Section 18 to read "each President" instead of "each State President."

Amend Section 33 to read as follows:—

"In voting on amendments to the Constitution the Secretary shall call the roll of the Societies and the Chairman of each delegation shall rise and announce the number in her delegation voting yea and the number voting nay, which the Assistant Secretary shall duly record."

Amend Section 35 (c) by striking out "Colonial State delegation" and substituting "delegation from the original fourteen Societies."

Amend Section 43 to read as follows:—

### **"III. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

#### **1. ORGANIZATION AND STATUS.**

43. The Presidents of the thirteen Ancestral Societies and of the Society in the District of Columbia, and a representation of one for every five, or the major



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fraction of five, from the Societies in non-Colonial States shall act, with the National Officers, as an Executive Committee, between the stated meetings of the National Council; the decisions of the Committee to be binding in the interim, and the questions discussed to be decided finally by the National Council, under advice of the Committee. The Boards of the respective Societies may appoint substitutes to act for their Presidents.

A meeting of this Committee shall be called by the National President or by a request, in writing, of not less than ten of the Corporate Societies."

The wording of Section 59 is to be left to the Committee on a Design for the Flag.

Amend Section 64 by substituting "each of the original fourteen Societies" for "each State Society" in the first line and for "every other State Society" in the fourth line, substituting "each of the other original fourteen Societies" and omitting "State" in the last line.

Amend Section 67 by substituting "Ancestral Societies" for "Colonial State Societies."

Amend Section 77 by striking out "Colonial Dames" and substituting "Corporate" so that the Section will read: "The applicant for admission to a Corporate Society in any non-Colonial State shall be endorsed by the President and recommended by any two members of the local Society, the Ancestral Society being responsible only for historic and ancestral claims. After a candidate is elected a member, the President of the Associate Society to which she belongs must be notified."

Amend Section 79 by omitting the words "the rule adopted by certain State Societies" and substituting the words "the rule adopted by certain Ancestral Societies," and substituting "Ancestral Societies" for "Societies in Ancestral States" in the sixth line.

Amend Section 80 to read "from the Ancestral Society" instead of "from the Society in the Ancestral State."

Amend Section 82 by omitting the word "State."

Amend Section 83 to read as follows, and place it first under "Title XI, Associate Societies."

## XI. ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES.

### I. ORGANIZATION.

80. Any twelve or more ladies, residing in any non-Colonial State, who are qualified and properly accepted as Colonial Dames in the Ancestral Societies through which they claim descent, may meet for historical and social purposes under a Chairman appointed for the first year by the President of the National Society, and thereafter elected by themselves. They shall be designated by the

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local title of "The Colonial Dames of America, resident in the State of . . . . ."  
....." This membership can only be enlarged by the admission of members through the societies of the several Colonial States in which they claim ancestry.

Such societies, so formed, may be incorporated according to the laws of the respective States and admitted to the National Society at any meeting of the Council after such incorporation."

Amend Paragraph 1, on pages 35-6 by substituting "corporate" for "State."

Amend Paragraph 2, on page 36, by omitting "State" wherever found, and inserting "in the original fourteen Societies" after the word "Registrar" in the first line.

Amend Paragraph 3, on page 36, by omitting the word "State."

Amend Paragraph 4, on page 36, by omitting the word "State" wherever it occurs.

8. The Executive Committee also recommends the following resolution to the Council of 1910:—

"Resolved, that the Ancestral Societies, and the Society in the District, may send one Alternate for every Delegate to the Council. The Societies in non-Colonial States may each send two Alternates to the National Council."

9. The Executive Committee recommends the following:—

"Resolved, that it be recommended to the Ancestral Societies that before candidates are accepted they be required to state that they have read the National Constitution and agree to its provisions, and understand the conditions under which they are admitted."

10. That the suggestions offered by New York, with regard to the George Washington Memorial; and by Massachusetts, with regard to the investigation and preservation of old Church silver, be brought before this meeting to ascertain if the Council desires to make suitable appropriations.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR,

*Secretary.*

There being no objection, the report was received.

The President appointed the Committee on New Business, to which all new business shall be referred without discussion.

The Secretary read the names of the Committee: Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Connecticut, Chairman; Mrs. Albert C. Janin of the District of Columbia; Mrs. William Benneville Rhodes of Mississippi.



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Mrs. Janin requested to be excused from serving on that committee, and the President stated that her substitute would be announced later.

Mrs. Robison of New York, presented a bouquet of flowers from the Honorary President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, and stated that she sent greetings to the national officers and the Council of 1910, regretting her inability to be present.

Mrs. Lamar moved that the greetings from the Honorary President, Mrs. Townsend, be received by a rising vote.

The motion was agreed to by a rising vote.

Mrs. Janin moved that a message be sent to Mrs. Townsend expressing the regrets of the Society at her absence.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary announced the nominating Committee, as provided by the by-laws, which consists of the Presidents or Chairmen of the Original Fourteen Societies, and a representation of one for every five or a major fraction of five of the associate Societies. A meeting of this Committee was called by the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the Pennsylvania Society, Mrs. Cassatt, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

The President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, read her annual address as follows:—

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies of the Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America: Once more it is my privilege to be with you as your presiding officer, to extend to you my greetings and my salutations, to hear the reports of what has been accomplished during the two past years and to formulate plans for future achievements.

First, my dear friends, allow me to assure you that it gives me unspeakable pleasure to see you again.

I love to look upon familiar faces to which time has given a touch of zeal and hope. I love to feel that unity of purpose binds

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us, that the chords of our hearts vibrate in harmony. I rejoice in my firm conviction that what is best for our noble Society we are strong to pursue.

The last two years, like a long line of years which we have hitherto marked with patriotic endeavors, have been full of commendable effort. The circular letters compiled and explained by our Historian will tell a glad story. To our monuments and educational glory we have added literary achievement. We chant a "Te Deum." over the fact that wherever we stand we have earnestly striven to uplift the surrounding community.

We have memorialized heroic action; we have cast the light of encouragement—in the form of prizes—to students, male and female; and in many forms we have "let our light shine" in the devious ways along which humanity walks.

Let us continue as we have begun, let us work while it is yet day.

As in the case of all vigorous and ambitious organizations, so in our own; complicated and puzzling questions confront us. These problems can only be solved by conscientious and unselfish contemplation of the subject. I can only plead that we reason together calmly, judiciously, with the welfare of this Society alone in view. It is ours "gently to hear, kindly to judge."

Change is ever present to meet new conditions. New problems are presented which must be met and solved. A plan was presented by our gifted Secretary to meet the requirements of the case. The Executive Committee has most carefully considered the problems that beset us. Different state Societies have held conferences where these questions have been thoroughly discussed; with the result that while remaining steadfast and true to the purposes of the Society, our different problems of bringing satisfaction to both Colonial and Associate Societies appears about to be achieved.

Already I see the rainbow of hope and promise through the mist. Let us reap the fruitage of our conscientious labors during the two well-spent years that are past, and seize this present



## **National Society of the Colonial Dames of America**

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Council as the golden moment to adjust all differences of opinion. I cannot believe that there is one of us here present who will not be willing for the good of the Society to make most generous concessions where principle is not involved.

Standing here in 1908, I bade you an official farewell. Your beautiful courtesy, devotion, and confidence in my ability to again serve the Society as its president, induced me to assume the National Presidency for another term.

I have thought since that I did not act wisely, for my strength in these years has scarcely been equal to my responsibilities. This experience has convinced me that the time has come for the relinquishment of an office which requires unusual energy, and a clear and unflinching perception.

To preside over so noble and august a society, to contribute anything of value to its prosperity, should fill the measure of any woman's ambition. I am not insensible of the honor you have conferred upon me by unanimously re-electing me to my high and honorable office—indeed this evidence of your approbation is a joy to me which I cherish as my highest reward.

May I assure you once more, how absolutely imperishable is the memory of your unflinching kindness and your counsel.

May I thank you again for your patience, your confidence, your aid and your love.

It is an hour "when more is meant than meets the ear." Today my heart is fuller than my lips reveal.

As I look backward, my incumbency of the office of the President of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America runs through my existence like a golden ribbon 'brothered with precious jewels—the rubies and diamonds of human friendship.'

The golden ribbon must be folded, but encased in the casket of my soul the jewels will shine forever.

Goodbye! Farewell!!

"Farewell, a word that must be, and hath been—a sound that makes us linger, yet—farewell."

## Minutes of the Tenth Biennial Council of the

The Secretary, Mrs. Lamar, read the report of the Secretary as follows:—

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

#### MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

It is a curious coincidence that as the first words of this Report are being penned an indefatigable piano player is grinding out the romantic air, "Ah, I have sighed to rest me." Nothing could be more significant, or sum up more accurately the net result of the past two years—the most strenuous years perhaps that the Secretary of this Society has ever known.

The term began most delightfully with an excursion down the James to the formal dedication of the Memorial Building at Jamestown, and from there a memorable visit to the quaint little town of Williamsburg.

One is conscious of an irresistible impulse to extravagant and intemperate language in speaking of these unique spots so dear to the hearts of our countrymen. It was recently reported of a certain dinner that "many things were said which might well have been left unsaid, and many things were unsaid which might well have been said." Lest the Secretary fall under the same condemnation, she will pass over this item of her report in eloquent silence.

The return home found a formidable pile of minutes, stenographic reports and reports of officers and committees to be sifted, assorted, edited and put through the various processes which the minutes undergo before they are ready for the printer.

First, all the resolutions which related to the business of the Societies were selected, arranged and printed on leaflets which were sent to the Presidents of the various Societies.

Next, the committees were culled from the pages of the manuscript and a correspondence carried on with the President of the National Society before all the vacancies were filled and the temporary committees appointed; when the lists were printed,



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with the address of each chairman, and the lengthy process begun of notifying each member of every Committee of her appointment and duties.

This process was interlarded, after consultation with the President, by the plans for carrying out the proposal made at the last session of the Council of 1908 for granting a vote on the Constitution to the delegates from Associate Societies. A "Covenant" was drafted which was the form that the proposed instrument took after consultation with the legal profession.

It was discovered that a Charter could not be obtained for a Society already in existence and composed of subordinate societies, each of which was incorporated, without obtaining the consent of each society to the proposed provisions of such a Charter; and so a preliminary and tentative agreement was drawn up, which stated the "articles of the partnership" so to speak, and was submitted; first to the Presidents of the Original Fourteen Societies, and then to the Presidents of the Associate Societies, to ask the personal opinion of each President as to whether the agreement would probably meet with the approval of her society.

This agreement was called a "Covenant"—not, as some seem to suppose—because it was a Biblical term and was to be our "Ark" of safety to lead us through the Wilderness—but because a "Covenant" is a legal term and means, "a written agreement between parties under seal."

The result of this submission has been made known to the members of the Society through the "Report of the Executive Committee on the status adopted on November 5, 1908;" and need not be repeated here. But the usual work of the Secretary between the Councils was so interrupted and intermingled with correspondence, consultations, conferences and reports on the subject of the Covenant that it must necessarily run through this report as a loudly played accompaniment to a subdued recitation.

There is apt to be more or less delay in collecting and arranging the manuscripts of the various Reports which constitute such

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a large part of the Minutes of the Council. Additions have to be made and errors corrected, and in this instance the "Reports on the Unmarked Historic Sites," which form a very interesting and valuable feature of the Minutes of the last Council created a veritable "paper chase" for several months, for the reports were, in some instances, made verbally, and notes and memoranda had to be verified and subsequently typewritten before they could be properly printed.

This work and the regular and irregular correspondence of the office, the usual appeals for delayed lists of officers for the yearly issue of the Directory,—which was in process of preparation for the press,—occupied the summer of 1908, and it was the middle of September before the Revising Committee had finally passed upon the Minutes, and the "copy" was sent to the Chairman of the Printing Committee, who kindly relieved the Secretary of the proof reading and otherwise "stalking" of the manuscript through the printing office. Especial acknowledgment is due to our Treasurer who kindly undertook the estimates and the business side of the printing. "For this relief, much thanks!"

It was in September that the Secretary learned through a correspondent, of the proposed Conference of Associate Societies in Detroit, which was to be called for October 5th and 6th to discuss the Covenant. The Secretary at once wrote the President of the Michigan Society calling her attention to the fact that the Covenant was not yet before the Society for their consideration, and could not be until it was approved and adopted by the Executive Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, and by it submitted to the Societies for adoption. The Secretary therefore suggested that the Conference be postponed until after the meeting of the Executive Committee in November.

If this suggestion could have been adopted perhaps much misunderstanding would have been avoided, as the conference discussed a proposal which was incomplete and had not yet been submitted to the societies. Possibly had the full Report, with



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the amendments and constitutional changes recommended by the Executive Committee, been before the Conference, it might have affected the conclusion which was reached.

On the 30th of September, 1908, notice was sent, by order of the President, to the National Officers and the Members of the Executive Committee, of a meeting to be held in Washington, on November 4th and 5th, to consider the plan outlined at the last session of the Council, as a result of the conference on May 8th, between the Executive Committee and the delegates from the Associate Societies; and the Covenant, as a means of putting the plan into effect.

During the month of October the arrangements for this meeting were perfected and the replies and comments of the various parties were arranged for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

Every member of the Executive Committee was present, either in person, or by her representative, and the Committee sat, morning and afternoon, for two days. The Secretary kept the minutes and prepared a Report which was adopted by the Committee and printed, after the meeting, in sufficient numbers for a copy to be sent to each member of the National Society.

This Report included certain letters and papers by members of the Associate Societies, and a copy was submitted to the author of each before it was sent to the printer. As soon as the Reports were ready to issue, the Secretary sent a circular letter to the President and Secretary of each Corporate Society advising them of the contents of the Report, and asked that a copy be sent to each member of her society.

On November 2nd, two days before this meeting of the Executive Committee, the Secretary received a printed copy of "A petition to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" which was dated from Detroit, Michigan, October 7, 1908 and signed by representatives from six Associate Societies.

This petition was not addressed to the Executive Committee, but was read to that body at the request of one of the signers, and

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the Secretary was instructed to reply to the Chairman of the Committee which drew up the petition, that the Executive Committee had duly considered the petition and that they believed a sufficient answer was contained in the Report on the Status of the Societies, which would shortly be issued.

This reply was sent on November 16, and there being some misunderstanding as to its import, it was sent again on January 19.

In December, 1908, the Secretary received a request for data to lay before the 24th Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association which met in Washington and Richmond December 28-31, 1908. In addition to the answers to certain questions which the Association submitted, with regard to the work of the Society, advance sheets of the Historian's report were sent to St. George L. Sioussat, Esq., Secretary of the "Conference on the problems of State and Local Historical Societies." Mr. Sioussat very kindly acknowledged this information in a letter dated December 14th, 1908.

It is gratifying to know that our society has a recognized place among the historical associations of the country.

Having been requested to correct an error in the Directory for 1908-9 the Secretary sent a letter to each of the 36 societies rectifying the mistake, and at the same time asking for the return of extra copies of the Report of the Executive Committee, for which there were frequent calls, and of which the supply was exhausted. Thanks are due to the societies who kindly corrected and returned such copies as they could spare.

In April, 1908, a notice was sent to the Presidents of the original fourteen societies of the amendment proposed to Article VII of the Constitution by the Georgia Society at its annual meeting of April 22nd.

The Acts for 1908, and the Directory for 1909-10 were issued simultaneously in 1909, owing to an accidental delay in the preparation and revision of the Acts, and during the summer of 1909, a correspondence was begun with regard to a proposed confer-



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ence between the Associate Societies to be held in Louisville, Ky., in November, 1909.

The Secretary was very glad to be of any assistance in a meeting held for the purpose of discussing the report of the Executive Committee which had been submitted to the Societies—a meeting which was undertaken in the hope of inducing as many of the Associate Societies as possible to agree to the plan which had originated from certain requests which their representatives had made at the Council of 1908.

The meeting was held at the Women's Club in Louisville, Kentucky, the President of the National Society in the Chair, and the Secretary of the National Society acting as Secretary. The conference was called by the Societies in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio. Delegates from thirteen Associate Societies were present, and the National Historian and two Vice-Presidents of the National Society. The Conference, after addresses of welcome and reply, from the President of the Kentucky Society and of the National Society, and a resumé by the National Historian—discussed the Report of the Executive Committee on the Status in detail, with a free and full expression of opinion; with the result that, at the close of the session, the delegates from all the societies save two, voted in favor of the Covenant and the report of the Executive Committee—these two not voting. Letters were read from the unrepresented societies giving the reasons for their absence; it being, in every case save four, that they were entirely satisfied with the plan proposed and could not undertake the long journey necessary to attend the conference.

The most lavish and charming hospitality was extended by the Kentucky Society during the two days of the Conference. The officers of the National Society enjoyed the delightful experience of sedate matrons who visit the luxurious homes of their grown-up daughters and are filled with delighted surprise to find them such excellent housekeepers, knowing and doing so many things,

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so skilfully, which the good mothers could not recall ever having taught them.

Certainly the National Society has reason to congratulate itself on the added strength, beauty and usefulness which the younger societies in the non-colonial states have brought to the organization. It is impossible to estimate the benefits of such exchange of cordial hospitalities. The travelling public—that class of parapetetics known as “Tourists”—do not usually see all that is finest and loveliest in the lives of the communities they visit, and it is among the best results of organizations like ours that the four points of the National Compass really come together and learn to know one another; and as a result, to appreciate, admire, and love one another.

May this Council, upon which some of us have entered with many grave misgivings, only serve to draw closer and yet more firmly the ties that bind us to each other.

The meeting in Louisville, being only a conference, there was no real business to be recorded. There was some after correspondence relative to printing the stenographic report, but the idea was abandoned for good and sufficient reasons. The Secretary prepared a report of the conference which was first submitted to the President of the Kentucky Society and then read to the Executive Committee of the National Society.

In January, 1910, the work of preparing for the present Council was begun. Letters were written to all the leading hotels in Washington after it was learned that the Arlington was engaged for the first week in May. But after much correspondence the present date and place was selected by our President, and on February 21st and 22nd, notices of the 10th Biennial Council were sent to the National Officers and the Presidents of the (now) thirty-eight societies. We are all glad to welcome Nebraska and Washington to the Council.

A stenographer was engaged, programs prepared and printed, and a notice and a program sent to the Chairman of each Committee; a letter written to the President of each of the thirteen



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Ancestral Societies, giving her the names of the delegates from Associate Societies—as far as they could be learned—who entered through her state society; and an enormous deal of other correspondence carried on.

In connection with the plan of the Covenant the Secretary has done a good deal of work and covered a corresponding amount of territory in attending conferences and consultations; including a very interesting and delightful meeting in Delaware which the Secretary attended as a delegate from the Georgia Society. But in this, as in other cases, she was present as a lay member only, and not in her official capacity, and it cannot therefore be included in the Secretary's Report.

During the past two years, the Secretary has received 870 letters, exclusive of printed notices, circular letters and engraved invitations; and has written 864, an average of a little more than one letter a day.

It has proved impossible to answer suitably all the notices, printed lists and circular letters which are hereby gratefully acknowledged, with many apologies for the delay.

In closing this, the last report which the Secretary will make to the Council, may she be permitted a personal word of thanks for the kind consideration and forbearance which has been shown her by the officers and members of the Society during eight years of service; and bespeak for her successor the same cordial appreciation and kindly and sympathetic support which has been both an aid and an inspiration in the discharge of the duties of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR,

*Secretary of the National Society of the  
Colonial Dames of America.*

Mrs. John Y. Taylor, the Assistant Secretary, submitted the following report:

## Minutes of the Tenth Biennial Council of the

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADIES OF THE BOARD, AND LADIES OF  
THE COUNCIL:—

Since the last report I have the honor to submit, the work of this department has varied but little, and the duties have been mainly of the same order. The general correspondence has been of the usual kind and the letters have been promptly acknowledged. There remain none unanswered.

The books and pamphlets of the Society have been carefully kept and are available for present use.

It has been my privilege to have received the most thoughtful kindness from our loved and honored National President and Secretary. The latter at, I fear, much inconvenience to herself, was good enough to give instructions far in advance of the required time so that many preparations for this Council could be made without haste or confusion, thus aiding greatly in the early accomplishment of the work, as well as to one's own peace of mind.

I cannot too gratefully acknowledge the many proofs I have had of the kindness and consideration shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. B. TAYLOR,

*Assistant Secretary of the National Society  
of the Colonial Dames of America.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

April ninth, 1910.

Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, the Treasurer, submitted her report as follows: (on next page.)



# National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

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## REPORT OF TREASURER.

Balances reported May 1, 1908 .....			\$12,214.45
Receipts:	1909	1910	
Per Capita Tax .....	\$4,500.75	\$4,612.50	
Interest .....	200.93	226.21	
Insignias redeemed .....	32.00	4.00	
Research Committee .....	297.75	32.13	
Refund .....	100.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$5,131.43	\$4,874.84	10,006.27
			<hr/>
			\$22,220.72

### Expenses:

Expenses of Council .....	\$2,866.07	\$ 63.15	
Printing .....	954.44	280.74	
Postage .....	57.55	27.54	
Stationery .....	34.27	22.35	
Expressage .....	7.75	3.65	
Clerical Work .....	31.12	9.75	
Insignias bought from resigned mem- bers .....		59.85	
Research Committee .....	392.00	1,175.00	
Reciprocity Committee .....	12.50		
Committee on Relics .....	17.04	10.31	
Jamestown .....	210.00		
Safe Deposit Boxes .....	45.00	70.00	
Certificates, (afterwards refunded) ..	100.00		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$4,727.74	\$1,722.34	6,450.08

Balance April 18, 1910..... \$15,770.64

LOIS B. CASSATT,  
*Treasurer.*

Mrs. Nathaniel Terry Bacon, the Registrar, submitted her report as follows:

## Minutes of the Tenth Biennial Council of the

### REPORT OF REGISTRAR

MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF  
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, AND MEMBERS OF THE  
COUNCIL:—

I have the honor to report that according to the lists sent me up to April 1st, by the State Registrars, the different Colonial Societies at that time numbered as follows:—

	Membership		Resigna- tions	Transfers		Dropped	Deaths
	Colonial	Associate		To	From		
Connecticut . . . . .	287	344	3	0	0	0	12
Delaware . . . . .	117	9	0	0	1	0	2
Dist. of Columbia . . .	124	0	0	0	0	0	5
Georgia . . . . .	224	42	1	0	9	0	10
Maryland . . . . .	322	110	7	1	4	1	7
Massachusetts . . . . .	276	629	3	4	2	0	17
New Hampshire . . . . .	147	53	1	0	0	0	3
New Jersey . . . . .	351	69	1	0	1	0	18
New York . . . . .	690	89	13	2	1	0	24
North Carolina . . . . .	282	129	2	2	0	1	8
Pennsylvania . . . . .	904	71	5	4	3	2	20
Rhode Island . . . . .	109	54	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina . . . . .	175	42	5	0	0	0	6
Virginia . . . . .	485	524	2	2	6	0	7
	<hr/> 4493	<hr/> 2165	<hr/> 43	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 139

In New York no transfers are accepted, hence these two members were elected rather than transferred from other states.

#### ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES.

The Associate Members were divided among the twenty-two Associate Societies as follows:—



## National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

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	Membership	Resignations	Transfers		Dropped	Deaths
			To	From		
Alabama . . . . .	170	1	0	0	0	9
Arkansas . . . . .	44	0	0	0	2	0
California . . . . .	140	6	0	1	2	3
Colorado . . . . .	115	1	1	0	0	2
Florida . . . . .	39	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois . . . . .	96	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana . . . . .	47	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa . . . . .	77	0	0	1	0	2
Kansas . . . . .	20	0	0	0	0	2
Kentucky . . . . .	135	1	0	2	2	2
Louisiana . . . . .	45	0	1	0	0	1
Maine . . . . .	107	0	0	1	0	4
Michigan . . . . .	140	1	1	2	0	4
Minnesota . . . . .	78	0	0	0	0	2
Mississippi . . . . .	36	1	0	0	0	1
Missouri . . . . .	91	0	1	0	0	4
Ohio . . . . .	163	0	0	0	1	4
Tennessee . . . . .	107	0	1	0	0	2
Texas . . . . .	111	0	1	0	0	3
Vermont . . . . .	39	0	0	0	0	1
West Virginia . . . . .	61	0	1	0	0	3
Wisconsin . . . . .	114	1	0	1	0	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1975	13	8	9	8	57

Making a total of 6658, showing an increase of 502 in the last two years, according to the figures sent me by the Colonial State Registrars. Of these numbers, 4493 are resident in the Colonial States and 2165 appear to be living in the Non-Colonial States. There have been reported to me 139 deaths (57 in Associate Societies) 43 resignations—4 dropped and 43 transfers. Since the last report there have been issued 319 orders for insignia and 353 orders for recognition pins, making a total of 672 permits issued. The insignia of fifteen members were recalled and

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thirteen were returned to me. Number 23 of Pennsylvania, on being relinquished, was, with the approval of Mrs. Cox, sold to the American Numismatic Society in New York, which holds it in the collection of the Society with other emblems and insignia for exhibition only. During the past two years forms have been prepared to recall insignia of deceased or resigning members, and to systematize the information required for the Biennial Report.

Since February 1909 I have received over forty letters from persons asking for information concerning methods to be pursued in joining the society. As these questions are embarrassing to answer, I submitted proof of a form to be used in response to such inquiries to Mrs. Cox and to all the Colonial State Registrars. With the help of these ladies a form has finally been printed which is found serviceable to send out in response to such questions.

The usual business of the office of Registrar has been conducted as in the past years, with practically no changes other than those noted. The number of permits issued has not been so large as those issued in the previous two years, but the work of the office of the Registrar must always be considerable.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN HAZARD BACON,

*National Registrar, National Society  
of the Colonial Dames of America.*

Miss Alice French, the Historian, submitted her report which is printed in a separate volume.

The Secretary announced that the President of the United States would receive the Council at the White House at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland offered a resolution that the afternoon session be omitted.

Mrs. Miller of Delaware offered as an amendment that a short session be held from half-past three to half-past four.



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The question was taken on the motion as amended, and it was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 1:30 P. M., the Council took a recess until 3:30 P. M.

### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council met pursuant to the taking of recess, at 3:30 P. M.

The President appointed the following standing Committees:

ON AUDITING THE TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mrs. William Robison of New York, Chairman; Mrs. John Newbury Bagley of Michigan; Mrs. Joseph Ivor Waring of South Carolina.

ON REVISING THE MINUTES AND CODIFYING THE ACTS (for 1910-12).—Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Delaware; Mrs. Charles Elliott Furness, Minnesota; Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf, Rhode Island.

ON PRINTING (for 1910-12).—Miss Emily P. Bissell, Wilmington, Delaware; Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, New York; Mrs. Anthony F. Merrill, Illinois; Mrs. Arthur Eastman Clark, New Hampshire; Mrs. John E. Price, Washington.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.—Miss Maude Lee Davidge, Madame de Meissner, both of the District of Columbia.

ON COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.—Mrs. Henry Parkman of Massachusetts, Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams of Kentucky, Mrs. Francis C. Lowthorp of New Jersey; Miss Mary Atwood of Wisconsin; Mrs. Hortense A. Batré of Alabama; Mrs. Overton Lea of Tennessee.

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COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.—Mrs. Francis W. Goddard of Colorado; Mrs. Henry Dickson Bruns of Louisiana; Mrs. Overton Lea of Tennessee; Mrs. Christopher Tompkins of Virginia; Mrs. Edward H. Dean of Indiana; Mrs. Francis C. Lowthorp of New Jersey.

The president called for new business.

The Secretary stated that the first business was the vote on the amendment offered two years ago.

The Executive Committee in its report of this morning recommended that the language of this amendment be as follows:—

“A majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice,” for the reason that this meant a majority of the whole Council and not those present at any meeting.

Mrs. Parkman moved that this wording be accepted.

Mrs. Robison seconded the motion.

After some discussion the question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary read the first resolution recommended by the Executive Committee in its report as follows:—

“When spoken of, or when referred to in writing, or when printed, the original societies shall be called ‘The Thirteen Colonial State Societies and the Society in the District of Columbia,’ or ‘The Original Fourteen Societies,’ and that these terms shall be used in reference to these societies in all future resolutions and proposed amendments.”

Mrs. Lowthorp moved that it be adopted.

Mrs. Miller seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary read the following resolution as recommended by the Committee:

“Resolved, that this Council recommend to the ancestral societies that before candidates are accepted they be required to state that they have read the National



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Constitution and agree to its provisions and understand the conditions under which they are admitted."

Mrs. Goddard moved its adoption.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The Secretary read the motion recommended by the Executive Committee, that the Revising Committee be authorized to make the following verbal corrections in the Acts in Council in conformity to the terminology recommended in the report.

First, section 7, page 17, to read as follows:

*"Duties of Registrar.* The Registrar shall file and keep on record in the National Archives the proofs or certified copies of proofs upon which membership is granted in the original fourteen societies, together with the declaration of adherence to the Constitution of the Society. It shall be her duty, as custodian of the insignia, to issue permits for badges to members of the corporate societies upon the order of the Registrars of the Original Fourteen Societies, and to keep an accurate record of all such issues. On application of the Registrar of each of the Original Fourteen Societies, the Registrar of the National Society shall order the required number of national seals."

Mrs. Miller moved that the Secretary read all the corrections without interruption unless there is objection to them. If there be no objection, the Council authorizes the correction.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The Secretary read section 8.

"It shall be the duty of the Historian to make a report at each Council, that report to be a resumé of the work of the society given through the report of the Society Historians."

Section 13:

"The delegates from each corporate society shall sit in the order in which the societies they represent were admitted to the National Society."

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### Section 14:

"Each delegate, on arising to address the Chair, shall mention her name and the name of her society."

### Section 16:

"The expenses of each delegate to the Biennial Council shall be paid by the National Treasurer on receipt of a bill from the society treasurer;" the balance to remain as at present.

### Section 17:

"The majority of delegates to each Council shall be appointed from among those who have already served in such Councils."

### Section 18:

"Each President shall instruct the delegates;" the balance to remain as at present.

### Section 29:

"Such Acts in Council as materially affect the business of the corporate societies shall be transmitted by the Secretary officially upon the adjournment of the Council. The Secretary shall be instructed by the Council, on the passage of each Act as to whether it shall be at once forwarded to the corporate societies."

### Section 30:

"The rules and resolutions of the National Councils shall be codified and printed and a copy sent to each society."

### Section 31:

"The President of each corporate society shall notify the National Secretary," and so forth, the remainder of the section to remain as now.



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### **Section 35 (c):**

"On nominations; composed of the Chairman of each delegation from the Original Fourteen Societies and one Chairman for every five or major fraction of five, of the associate society delegations."

### **Section 35 (i):**

"The report of this Committee shall be limited to officers of the National and of the corporate societies."

### **Section 42:**

"The Curator of the relics loaned the National Museum shall be assisted by a local committee, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the Presidents of the corporate societies, requesting the appointment of one representative every two years from each society, who shall collect and forward such relics as she can obtain, subject to the approval of the Curator and her committee."

### **Section 45:**

"The capitation tax shall be 75 cents for each member of every corporate society, payable on the first day of January of each year by the Treasurer of each Corporate Society"—the remainder of the section unchanged.

### **Section 46:**

"Extraordinary expenses, (cost of plate for certificate, die for seal, etc.) shall be met by assessing each corporate society in proportion to its membership."

### **Section 50:**

Substitute "corporate society" for "state society."

### **Section 58:**

Substitute "corporate societies" for "state societies."

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### Section 59:

"The Executive Committee recommend that the Council leave the wording of this section to the committee appointed to report upon a design for the flag."

### Section 60, page 28:

Substitute "Corporate Society " for "State Society."

Substitute "corporate societies" for "state societies" in title X.

### Section 64 to read as follows:

"Each of the original Fourteen Societies shall prepare its own eligibility list according to the laws of each colony and our National Constitution, and send it, with a list of officers to the Secretary of each of the Original Fourteen Societies. Said list shall be used by Eligibility Committee of the several societies."

### Section 65:

Omit the word "state."

### Section 66:

Substitute "corporate societies" for "state societies."

### Section 67:

Substitute "the ancestral societies" for "the colonial state societies."

### Section 69:

Substitute "corporate society" for "state society."

### Section 75, page 31.

Substitute "corporate societies" for "state societies."



# **National Society of the Colonial Dames of America**

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## **Section 76:**

Substitute "corporate society" for "state society."

## **Section 77:**

"The applicant for admission to a corporate society in any non-colonial State shall be indorsed by the President and recommended by any two members of the local society, the ancestral society being responsible only for historic and ancestral claims. After a candidate is elected a member, the President of the associate society to which she belongs must be notified."

## **Section 79:**

"The rule adopted by certain ancestral societies is recommended by the National Council; that in issuing proof of eligibility and supplemental papers of associate members, an additional paper be sent to be filed with the Registrar of the associate society; also that copies of all such papers not already filed be provided by the ancestral societies, the member and the associate society to bear the expense of these additional copies."

## **Section 80:**

"Resignation from an associate society carries with it resignation from the ancestral society."

## **Section 83:**

"The Executive Committee recommend that this section be amended as it shall be read, and that it be placed first under the title 'associate societies.'"

"Any twelve or more ladies resident in any non-colonial State who are qualified and properly accepted as Colonial Dames in the ancestral societies from which they claim descent, may meet for historical and social purposes under a chairman appointend for the first year by the President of the National Society, and thereafter elected by themselves. They shall be designated by the title of 'The Colonial Dames of America resident in the State of.....' This membership can only be enlarged by the admission of members through the societies of the several colonial States in which they claim ancestry."

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The Committee added this:

"Such societies, so formed, may be incorporated in accordance with the laws of their respective states and admitted to the National Society at any meeting of the Council after such incorporation."

The Executive Committee recommend the following:

"Resolved that the thirteen Ancestral Societies, and the Society in the District may send one alternate for every delegate to the Council. The Societies in the non-Colonial States may each send two alternates to The National Council."

In the recommendation of the Executive Committee on page 36 "of each corporate society" is substituted for "State society, in paragraph 1," Business of the Executive Committee.

In paragraph 2, under the head of "Seals"—"On the application of each Registrar in the Original Fourteen Societies the National Registrar shall order the required number of National seals. Each Registrar will have the authority to affix the seals to certificates."

Paragraph 3, "that duplicates of all the pedigree papers be made out for each member of every society and sent to the National Registrar, to be by her deposited in the National Archives."

Paragraph 4, in the latter half of the paragraph, substitute "each corporate society" for "each state society."

Mrs. Lowthorp of New Jersey moved that these corrections be accepted as a whole.

Mrs. Miller of Delaware seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Robison of New York moved to adjourn.

The motion was seconded and the question being taken it was agreed to.

Whereupon at 4:25 o'clock P. M., the Council adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 28, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## SECOND SESSION

THURSDAY, April 28, 1910.

The Council resumed its session at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. and was called to order by the President, who led in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

On motion the calling of the roll was omitted.

The Minutes of the previous session were read by the Secretary, and were approved.

The President called for the report of the Business Committee as the next order of business.

Mrs. Holcombe, the Chairman, stated that the Business Committee had no report to make except that Mrs. Janin having declined an appointment to this Committee, Mrs. Packard had been appointed the third member of the Committee.

The President stated that the appointment of special committees was next in order.

No special Committees being called for, the President called for the reports of standing committees. First, the Committee on Reception.

Mrs. Goddard stated that the Reception Committee had only to report that they had performed the duty assigned to them, and that wherever ladies had worn the insignia of the society, they had spoken to them and introduced them, and had done their best to extend to them a cordial welcome. If any delegates or alternates had been overlooked, it had been because they had not worn the insignia of the society.

The President called for the committee on Revising Minutes and Codifying Acts. The Secretary being Chairman of that Committee, read the report as follows:



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### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISING THE MINUTES AND CODIFYING THE ACTS.**

**MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:—**

The Committee on revising the Minutes and Codifying the Acts begs leave to report that it has edited and prepared for publication:—

1 The Minutes of the Ninth Biennial Council of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America;

The Acts in Council for 1908; and

The Directories for 1908-9 and 1909-10;

2 All of which publications have been distributed as provided by our rules, and are now in your hands.

The Revising Committee has no authority to do more than edit the Acts in Council and bring them up to date by adding such motions as are passed, in their proper places, and omitting those that are repealed.

But these Acts in Council are sometimes referred to as our By-Laws, and are often commented upon as needing further revision and rearrangement.

As a matter of fact they are not By-Laws, but only what their title implies, the various Acts or motions which are passed by the Council and which are of permanent value.

A motion once passed and recorded is binding until it is repealed, even though it be not of sufficient importance to become a By-Law; and in most Societies such motions appear only upon the Minutes of the sessions at which they are passed.

Since our Council meets only every two years, and the Minutes were not carefully examined by each delegate, it happened sometimes that the same legislation, or legislation that was unintentionally conflicting, was passed by one Council in ignorance of the motions passed by its predecessors.

A Committee was therefore formed to codify these various motions and arrange them in order, so that any delegate could easily inform herself of the action taken at previous Councils, and

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need not repeat motions already passed or offer resolutions in conflict with those passed at other Councils, unless with the intention of repealing them.

It might be well, however, since these Acts, or recorded motions, now number 83, to appoint a Committee with more than revising power, which Committee should recast and re-arrange these motions and submit the whole to the next Council. Your Revising Committee strongly recommends, however, the continuance of the work of adding to our Acts, after each Council, all recorded motions of more than temporary value; since it greatly simplifies our work in the Council and prevents unnecessary repetitions and motions which are in conflict with action previously taken where there is no intention to repeal such action.

While this Committee can claim none of the praise which belongs to the several authors of this pamphlet styled "The Minutes of the Ninth Biennial Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America;" it cannot refrain from awarding that praise where it is justly due, to the Chairman and members of the Committees who prepared the numerous and interesting Reports which swell the pages of this little volume.

These Committees not only performed the tasks assigned them with singular ability and success, but they have described their work in these Reports in so clear and interesting a manner, that what is usually only a dry list of details becomes an entertaining and valuable account of unusual interest.

The historical work, both restorative and commemorative, which the Society accomplished between the Councils of 1906 and 1908 should be a source of great pride and gratification to every member of it, and the Minutes of the Council to which these Reports were made should not only be read with appreciative interest, but kept as a standard of excellence for the future work of the Society.

JEANNIE F. J. ROBISON,

FAY CALHOUN MASON,

CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR, *Chairman.*

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There being no objection, the report was received.

The next report in order was that of the Committee on Printing, which was deferred.

The Report of the Committee on Memorials was next in order; Mrs. Lee of Texas, the Chairman, being absent, the Secretary stated that she had been asked to read the report.

The Council arose and remained standing while the Secretary read the following report:

### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY**

**MADAME PRESIDENT, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:—**

It becomes our sad duty to give to this Council the names of those officers who have passed away since our last meeting. With the sadness of it, is also joy in the knowledge of the fulfillment here of noble lives, which we confidently believe have attained an infinite increase of every faculty for knowledge and for joy, in the higher stage of that immortal, but as yet dimly comprehended, destiny of mankind.

Of the thirty seven letters of inquiry sent out through the members of the committee, replies have been received from all but three, of these, twenty-two societies report no losses of officers; several of the others give names of charter members, and members of the Board of Managers, and we have used the liberty of choice allowed by including these.

It has been necessary to select portions only of loving tributes sent by societies, greatly appreciative of lovely characteristics, and efficient, unselfish work, of those who have served them, and whom they so sadly miss.

The earliest date comes to us through an omission in the last report, Mrs. Ellna Hill Kingsley, died in Lucerne, Switzerland, June 28th, 1906. The Colonial Dames in the State of Kansas, thus record their sorrow at the passing of one of their most be-



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loved members, and first vice-president. Mrs. Kingsley was descended from an illustrious Connecticut family, and was a gracious gentlewoman in the highest and truest sense in which that term can be applied. As a charter member, she brought to the organization of the society her wise council and deep appreciation of its import. In all things concerning the society, she took a keen and unvarying interest. Her memory is blessed in the remembrance of her thorough culture, constant courtesy, her kindly dignity, her goodness made manifest by her presence."

*Louisiana* reports the death of Laura Fauntleroy Burguières, (Mrs. J. M. Burguières) historian of the society, who was elected in January 1908, and after several months of ill health, died August 25th, 1908. A charming, attractive woman, but the short period in office allowed little scope to her ability.

In October 1908, *Missouri* lost by death, one, who for several years was a member of the executive board, Susan McCord Rumbold, (Mrs. F. Rumbold) a descendant of John Paxton of Pennsylvania, and a beautiful, accomplished woman.

"With deep regret and profound sorrow, *Iowa* records the death on December 16th, 1908 of Mrs. George Watson French, then the beloved President," and at one time Secretary of the society, in which office her efficiency was increased by her appreciation of the value of record, her conscientiousness and keenness of mind.

Possessed of deep feeling, Mrs. French loved to "bind up the broken hearted, to raise up those who fall." Perhaps no incident records her responsive nature more than her attitude toward the starving Russians, some years ago. "Why don't we do something" she said, and the fervor of her words stimulated effort that became state wide, causing Iowa to take her place in a movement securing substantial relief. In her mental strength and kindness of heart were "Yoked in all exercise of noble end." Her home in Davenport where she was known as the gracious hostess, reflected the artistic taste of its mistress, and also at the festivals of the general meetings of the dames, her taste worked marvels of

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beauty. Recounting her gifts and their combination in lovely character, a tribute is still due for the vivacious personality so charming to all. Fond parents sometimes half wish that a dear child might remain as it is with beauty unchanged. So it is with her, when those who knew and loved her, cast a backward glance at happy years, they shall see her at the zenith of her powers in the fulness of a woman's life."

Katherine Odienne Evans (Mrs. George F. Evans) entered into rest in April 1909, released from great sorrow and suffering. It is with a sense of the deepest bereavement that the society in *Maine* records her loss. Many lovely qualities of mind and heart, greatly endeared her to all, her life abounded in thoughtful kindness and no charity appealed to her in vain, she constantly obeyed the injunction "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." In the loss of many dear ones, which greatly saddened her life, she bore herself cheerfully and bravely for the sake of husband and children. Unusual business qualities well fitted her for the office of treasurer, which she most acceptably filled for several years. Keenly interested in all that related to the society, she gave it the benefit of rare executive ability, as well as time and strength in unstinted measure, to the very end of her life. To the society in *Maine* her loss is unspeakably sad, yet, they feel that for her "sorrow and mourning is ended and joy is come."

The society in *Colorado* has lost, in a former secretary, Mrs. Asa T. Jones, one whose lovely character as woman, wife, mother and home maker, exemplified the virtues of the Dames of the Colonies. She passed from this life in the summer of 1909.

Mrs. James Sidney Peck, whose death is reported from *Wisconsin*, was a charter member and always on the governing board of the society in *Wisconsin*, and was frequently in attendance at the meetings of the National Society, as well as at gatherings of state societies other than her own.

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Mrs. Eliza Thompson Newport, died May 17th, 1909. A charter member of the Society in *Minnesota*. She had served on the board of directors from its organization in 1896 until her death. The patriotism inherited from numerous colonial ancestors was constantly exemplified. A natural leader, the success of many philanthropic and other movements is due to her.

In large heartedness, hospitality and loyalty to all things worthy, her life will stand as an example of truest womanhood.

On October 16th 1908, the society in *Texas* was called upon to mourn the death of a vice-president. Nellie McCollum (Mrs. Alsдорff Faulkner) belonged to the society in South Carolina, through her ancestor Governor Moore. In beauty of person, sweet courtesy of manner, responsiveness to the highest ideals, and whole hearted hospitality, she exemplified the traditional conception of gentlewoman, which in this age of haste and self seeking, the society of colonial dames does well to preserve.

*Ohio* reports the death, on November 14th, 1908, of Mrs. Van Vorst, of the Virginia society. A valued member of the society in Ohio, charter member and former vice-president.

Mrs. Clara C. L. Wait, who served on the board of managers of the society in *Illinois* died November 16th, 1908.

*Pennsylvania* records with deep regret the death of Mrs. Wm. Bacon Stevens, in February, 1909, a former president of their Society. Her lofty purpose and steadfast upholding of what was right and just was an inspiration to all who were associated with her. Pennsylvania mourns for an able councillor, a beloved friend as well as a true colonial dame.

Mrs. Wm. Miffin, a founder of Pennsylvania, has also been claimed by death.

In the death of the Recording Secretary, Charlotte Swift Little, the society in *Kansas* again suffered the loss of a valuable member, thoroughly interested in their work, and impressing all who came in touch with her, by her gentleness, sweetness and dignity. Mrs. Little was a member of the Massachusetts society through Colonel Samuel Swift. "Thinking noble thoughts and



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keeping in touch with the best spirit of the time," she passed to immortality August 24th, 1909.

*Alabama* reports "Died September 7th, 1909, in Mobile, Mrs. Lucy Rickarby Lesene, treasurer of the Alabama society of Colonial Dames. The relentless Reaper has been in our own very midst, where we ever miss the face of our dear friend. We the Colonial Dames resolve that in her death we have lost one of our most valued members. In her noble, "modest nature and life, she shared the unusual combination of strength and gentleness. What her hand found to do, she did it with her might." In speaking of her we can lovingly utter the grand words of the great Isrealite Solomon "Give her of the fruit of her hands, let her own works praise her in the gates."

Miss Ellen C. deQuincy Woodbury, a vice president of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the District of Columbia, died at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 22nd, 1909. In the death of Miss Woodbury our society has lost, not only one of our much loved and valued officers in point of grace and benefit to our Society, but a woman whose whole personality was charming and distinguished and whose life here at the National Capitol was the realization of opportunity, position, beauty, culture, wealth and a sweet and lovely nature. Her invariable courtesy, tact and sweetness won all who knew her and never failed. Her charities were most generous and numerous, and never ostentatious.

Miss Woodbury rests beside her parents in the old cemetery of the date 1751 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The funeral services were held in the historic St. John's Church, known in colonial days as the Queen's Chapel. Here the Communion Service and the "Vinegar Bible," the gift of Queen Caroline, are still in use. The members of this Society sincerely mourn her loss.

*Kansas* reports the loss of their Historian, Mrs. Myron G. Manley, in 1910. Though a Colonial Dame but a few short years, she believed thoroughly in the principles of the Society,

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and gave full measure of appreciation to its spirit and ideals. In May, 1909, Mrs. Manley was re-elected Historian of the Kansas Society.

From her Huguenot ancestors, the Sigourneys, Mrs. Manley inherited her deftness and distinction, a love for research and an appreciation of the best in literature. Had she not been so vitally alive to us, one might say her books were her best friends. She was further distinguished by facile wit and charming repartee, combined with queenly dignity and a proud reserve.

It has been the privilege of the Kansas Dames to meet Mrs. Manley twice in her own home. At the Annual Meeting three years ago, she tendered a luncheon, and, those of us who sat round that board will never forget the hundred year old linen and rare bits of old china while we discussed the choice menu as well as things colonial and non-colonial. Two years ago, at our Annual Meeting, Mrs. Manley, was elected Historian of the Kansas Society, after reading a paper on the work of her ancestral society, in which she related the story of the Dorothy Q. house, the home of her Butler cousins for a generation, and now the property of the Massachusetts Dames. It had long been her wish and plan to visit this shrine, as well as her mother's birth-place in Vermont—another Butler home—but failing heart prevented her traveling much these last years.

The Kansas Dames who hoped to enjoy Mrs. Manley's friendship here through the sunset years place among the roses and lilies devoted to her memory, this wreath of narcissus and forget-me-nots; to the true gentlewoman—a colonial Dame.

The *Indiana* Society has recently suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Margaret Dwight Edwards Chislett. As incorporator, president, vice-president and honorary vice-president (when she felt that she could no longer take an active part) she gave to the work of the Society, wise and unfailing devotion. To her we owe the solution of many problems which inevitably confront a new society, working in an untried field.

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One of the many ways in which Mrs. Chislett showed that her mind dwelt, not only in the past, but concerned itself with the interests of the present, appeared in her suggestion, afterwards adopted, that prizes be given for the best historical essays written by public school children.

The Indiana Society felt great pride in sending such a delegate to represent it, in the Council of 1906. Hers was a most distinguished lineage, which included among many others, the names of Rev. Jonothan Edwards, Timothy Dwight, Rev. Thomas Hooker, and Gov. Thomas Dudley.

In the eighty years of a well spent life, she gathered to herself a circle of friends, young and old, who revered and admired her.

Miss Cornelia Howland and Miss Marie Antoinette Quinby, had been officers of the New Jersey Society, of whom they were justly proud.

Vermont reports the death of Mrs. Albert E. Richardson of Burlington, on April 13th, 1910.

"Mrs. Richardson (Frances Webb) was Chairman of the Board of Managers, and one of our most valued members. She was President of our Society for five years 1902-6 and was again re-elected in 1907 but resigned because of the ill health of her husband, to whom she has given the most devoted attention during four years of helplessness, and by whom she is survived.

The Vermont Society has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of this gracious gentlewoman, who has been loyal to all its interests helpful by giving not only rare executive ability, but also clear discrimination and wise advice. She has left us a beautiful memory which will live."

"Fear doth the heart deceive  
And still we grieve,  
Where we should lift the voice  
In triumph and rejoice  
Amid our sorrow.



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Because of what the past  
Has given that is beauteous  
And shall last  
A heritage of blessing for the morrow.

O lover true of men  
Forgive, forgive us then  
If choked by tears  
We falter in Thy praise.

Man's life on earth—how brief  
Yet we thy children  
Hold the high belief  
E'en when our hearts are breaking,  
That death is but the vital way,  
Darkness the shadow of the day—  
And sleep—the door to waking”.

ADA B. COCHRANE LEE,  
*Chairman.*

Austin, Texas.,  
March 18th, 1910.

SARAH LOGAN WISTER STARR,  
ANNE AYLETTE BROOKE WRIGHT,  
ELIZABETH HOYT PURCELL,  
HORTENSE ADDISON BATRE,  
ESTHER GILL JACKSON,

The President: The next report is on Relics Loaned the National Museum. The Curator, Mrs. Benjamin of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Benjamin read the following report:—

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### REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN OF RELICS IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND LADIES OF THE COUNCIL:

Since my report presented at the Council of 1908, your Committee has acquired 27 historic colonial relics for deposit in the collection of the National Society in the United States National Museum, a full description of these loans being hereto appended and made a part of this report.

All are interesting, but I think that a silver baptismal basin deposited by The New York Society is worthy of special mention. This priceless relic is of Dutch Silver of the Seventeenth Century. It was sent from Holland to the first Dutch Church on Manhattan Island in 1694, and is now owned by the South Reformed Church in New York. Among those baptized from this basin were Nicholas Roosevelt, Abraham de Puyster, Gelyn Verplanck, Robert Livingston, Gerrit Schuyler, and many others famous in the early colonial history of New York.

Since it was placed in the National Museum this relic has attracted unusual attention, and this Committee desires to express its very appreciative thanks to the New York Society for showing its interest in our Colonial Collection by sending so historic an object.

The usual circular letter was issued in January, and sent to the President of every State Society. Responses were received from the following States: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

There have been 6 withdrawals of objects, of which a complete list is hereto appended.

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My grateful thanks are due to the members of the Committee, both of whom have shown zeal in furthering this interesting work.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,  
*Chairman and Curator.*

ROSE GOUVERNEUR HOES,  
*Committee.*

Dated, April 28, 1910. .



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### LIST OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN COLLECTION OF COLONIAL DAMES EXHIBIT, MAY, 1908, TO MAY, 1910.

- Accession 48,860. June 13, 1908.  
Colonial fan, (mounted in frame).  
Presented by Mrs. L. B. Halyburton of Richmond, Virginia.
- Accession 48,860. June 13, 1908.  
Oval miniature of Catherine Thomson.  
Presented to the Society by the late Mrs. Mary Coles Whittle. Virginia.
- Accession 48,861. June 16, 1908.  
Picture (steel engraving), published according to Act of Parliament, Feb. 13,  
1749. Owned by Mrs. Thomas Whitwell Alston of North Carolina.
- Accession 48,861. June 16, 1908.  
Prayer Book, printed in Edinburg in 1770.  
Owned by Thomas Whitwell Alston.
- Accession 49,010. July 21, 1908.  
Pocket perspective glass of the Doland construction, once the property of  
General George Washington; now owned by Frederic Deans, Esq., Naxera  
P. O., Virginia.
- Accession 49,444. Dec. 8, 1908.  
One piece of old Guipure lace. Two pieces of old Rose point lace. Pair of  
colonial slippers. One Colonial slipper. One colonial slipper. One  
stirrup, brass. One stirrup, iron. Extensible fire-tongs (for coals).  
Spirit-lamp and curling-irons. One pewter lamp. Pewter sand-vase (?).  
Bullet mold, iron. One edging cutter. Base of water-pipe 9 for smok-  
ing). Tooth extractor. Loaned by Mrs. Roswell Randall Hoes, District  
of Columbia.
- Accession 50,040. May 13, 1909.  
Pair of silver pendant ear-rings; have been in the Allston family, of South  
Carolina, for two hundred years.  
Old reading-glass and cloth tester, oval, in gold frame, engraved with name of  
Charlotte Ann Alston.  
Pearl-handled lorgnette, silver frames, circular lenses. Used over 200 years  
ago.  
Gold and jet mourning ring (hoop setting, 3 sets missing). Memorial to Jno.  
Julius Pringle, 1784.

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Mourning ring (urn and wreath of hair). Belonged to Esther Pyatt, prior to 1772. Loaned by Mrs. John Julius Pringle, of South Carolina.

Accession 51,302.

January, 1910.

Bronze Memorial Tablet. Presented by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

Accession 51,295.

March 17, 1910.

Silver baptismal basin sent from Holland to the first Dutch Church on Manhattan Island, in 1694. Loaned by the New York Society of Colonial Dames.

### LIST OF ARTICLES WITHDRAWN FROM COLONIAL DAME COLLECTION, MAY, 1908, TO MAY, 1910.

Accession 5,842.

Two silver spoons, used by the Hunt family of New Jersey during Colonial times. Withdrawn, November 21, 1908. Loaned by Miss Marie E. Patterson.

Accession 48,673.

Quilt embroidered in crewels in style of Cheshire wall hangings, England. Supposed to be work of a member of a Huguenot family of New York. Early 18th Century. Loaned by The New York Society. Withdrawn, May 14, 1909.

Accession 48,673.

Silver wine strainer which belonged to Samuel Bayard, 1669-1745. Loaned by The New York Society. Withdrawn, May 14, 1909.

Accession 48,673.

Manuscript book by Abraham Bolt, Amsterdam, Holland; containing 800 illuminated armorial bearings of the patrician families of the Low Countries. Loaned by the New York Society. Withdrawn, May 14, 1909.

Accession 48,862.

June 16, 1908.

Silver pitcher and platter of the early part of the reign of George III. Loaned by the Society of Colonial Dames of the District of Columbia. Withdrawn, September, 1909, by Miss Nannie Heth.

Accession

Pitcher from Captain Kidd, the pirate. Loaned by the New York Society. Withdrawn, October 16, 1909.

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The President: The next report is that of the Committee on Historic Research, Chairman, —Mrs. Sioussat of Maryland. (Applause).

Mrs. Sioussat read the following report of the Committee on Historic Research:—

### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC RESEARCH.**

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADIES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

In presenting the report of the Historic Research Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America for 1910, we bring to you the work of a decade, and turn to our first beginnings when at the session of 1900 a resolution was offered, unanimously passed and afterwards printed in circular form and sent out to each State Society. Those lines have been followed with great fidelity, the splendid work of preservation begun by the parent societies culminating in the great Tercentenary at Jamestown in 1907, while the healthy growth in the addition of one State Society after another "lengthened our cords and strengthened our stakes" widening the field of our national energies and today we feel that the spirit of research work of the "best and highest order" has indeed been developed among us.

We are in our own fashion taking our place in the great forces working for the preservation of the nation. The conservation of our patriotic vitality in the rescue of our records, our old houses, our old literature, and in the case of some of the younger State societies the chronicle of aboriginal and earlier Indian work, while in others the stress has been laid on the conservation of individual force in the education and training of the immigrant the stranger within our gates, thus making our strongest bulwark against the forces of lawlessness and ignorance which are pouring in today upon our shores like a flood, from the Old World into the New.



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To quote from the circular "it must always be borne in mind that the purpose of our committee is to supplement by individual effort and interest the work already accomplished in a corporate way by our state societies and so ably set forth by our National Historian." The relative scope of our work can thus be clearly defined, the adjustment is simple, since we count among our first and most valued members Miss Wharton, whose ready sympathy and wise council have ever lightened our labors, and even if there should be repetition in small items, "if Paul should plant and Apollos water, the increase is ever to the glory of God and the memory of those gone before us."

The collection of "original material and the papers written" in these ten years in response to this suggestion of the circular above resulted in the establishment of the Reciprocity Committee which under the skillful handling of Mrs. Charles R. Miller of Delaware as Chairman has proved a most satisfactory clearing house "an exchange from one society to another," and advance has been shown in the formation of Research Committees in many of the state societies, and this is of itself a hopeful sign of interest.

Not only have we filled in nearly every detail suggested in 1900 but in 1904 a far wider channel was opened to our energies, and to Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, then of Brown University, Providence, R. I., now of the Historic Department of Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., we owe our largest and best development, the publication committee which makes its official report to you from time to time. The research Committee now begs leave to state that from the sale of the letters from William Pitt, Lord Chatham about \$1,000.00, royalties have been received to April, 1910, and this was returned in accordance with the resolution of the council of 1908 to a permanent publication fund in the hands of the National Treasurer, Mrs. Cassatt; from which we have proceeded to the issue of the Letters of Richard Henry Lee, of which the first volume, we trust, may soon be ready for delivery, all the galley proof now being in the hands of the editor, and your committee hopes that the way may be

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opened in the coming two years to publish the second volume of the Lee letters and to proceed with a third series of which the Letters of Governor Shirley from 1742 which fills the preceding period to Pitt correspondence and is harmonious with it. This will give accounts of the Louisburg campaign, the correspondence with Braddock and Sir William Johnson, the Albany plan for union at that early date and the relations between London and the Assemblies in the Colonies.

For this interesting work we are again indebted to the generous suggestions of Dr. Jameson and Dr. Andrews lately of Johns Hopkins University, now of Yale.

It has been the great pleasure of your Chairman to hear your work extolled both at home and abroad in the classic surroundings of the London Record Office where Dr. Hubert Hall spoke appreciative words of the value of the work of our committee and during the Johns Hopkins lectures of the last year when Prof. Prothero the editor of the Quarterly Review, paid quite a tribute to a Society which could devote its energies to publications of such benefit to students.

A questionnaire was sent out to every state asking for items along lines designated as follows, and defines the scope of our Research work.

1. Study courses or reading classes.
2. Illustrated lectures on historic subjects.
3. Research work in public Archives at home or abroad.
4. Investigation and record of old manuscripts, wills, letters, etc. pertaining to your own town and state with any publications you may have issued in the last two years.

We give the answers to this Questionnaire arranged in the order in which the States came into the National Society.

Pennsylvania strikes the key note of preservation by publication. "In order best to compass the recording of history, one of the towns or villages in the state is to be taken and whatever material can be discovered still unpublished which relates to it will be chronicled, in this way following a definite classifica-

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tion." They have taken for this year "The Colonial Iron Furnaces of Pennsylvania" which is now in course of preparation. No attempt will be made to go into the technical and commercial aspects which have been so fully and admirably dwelt upon in the many works of our great Pennsylvania Iron Industries.

It is expected, however, that this more limited view will not be lacking picturesque and romantic interest for each of these furnaces was a community in itself, its patriarchal life resembling to some degree that of a southern plantation.

The value of such work to the sociological and economic student can scarcely be determined and we shall all await this publication with much pleasure.

*Maryland* has had a reading class in which the topic for consideration was "History in Fiction." The first period covered the later Incursion of the Barbarians as illustrated in "Ekkehardt" by Victor Sheffel, the second the Crusades and the enlargement of the contact between Paynim and Christian, a preparation for the colonization that should come later, and the third was the Power of Spain, its rise and fall, at its best in the discovery of America, its decadence beginning with the defeat of the Armada, opening the way for the permanent English settlement at Jamestown.

2. Three illustrated lectures have been prepared and delivered in several places; (a)—The old Colonial churches of Maryland: (b)—The old Manors of Maryland: (c)—A month in London with the gathering up of links of the chain between the Old World and the New.

A visit to Wardour Castle as the guest of the Dowager Lady Arundell was one of these interesting occasions, and a pilgrimage to Whitchurch Hants, to the little church where are the effigies and the brasses commemorating the Brooke family, later of Maryland, was another journey illustrated in this lecture.

3. In the matter of Research in public Archives at home and abroad your chairman through the appointment by the Bishop of Maryland as a delegate to the Pan-Anglican Conference,



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during her stay in London was enabled to visit the Record office and the British Museum and, while the time was brief, had, through the courtesy of the officials, lines laid out which she hopes will prove of interest and profit to the work of our committee.

4. Investigation in records, old wills, etc., pertaining to town and county. Very little has been done under this head. Mrs. John Ridgely, who compiled the "Historic Grave Yards of Maryland," has published some addenda in the Grafton Press Magazine on the inscriptions in old St. Paul's Church Yard in Baltimore Town.

*New Jersey* has appointed a standing committee on Historic Research under the chairmanship of Miss McIlvaine. They have entered into the work with much spirit and have secured a very interesting gift of a small Bible, one of the oldest ever brought to this country, printed before the year 1700, and will in the near future compile and publish "Records of the Old Hopewell Church"—one of the oldest and most interesting of colonial churches in New Jersey.

*Delaware* reports the publication of old wills to the number of 1750. The work is completed and in the hands of a printer, and its importance is demonstrated by the unexpected demand for its publication, not only from genealogists, but from members of the bar and the general public, and surely the fairy godmother of Delaware must be wide awake, for through the courtesy of the mother of one of the Delaware Dames the following priceless papers have been presented to the State.

"The Royal patent of Charles 2nd to James Duke of York, for the lands comprising the domains of the State of Delaware together with the one from the Duke of York to Wm. Penn and the lease from him to Penn for the same land".

This presentation took place during a joint session of the general assembly on February 5, 1909.

The Restoration of the old State House at Dover built in 1791 was due to the influence and efforts of the Colonial Dames of

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Delaware. In the process of restoration of this venerable building the Division of Public Records of Delaware (largely the outgrowth of the Historic Records Committee) found valuable papers stowed away in the attic, among them a packet of autograph letters of General George Washington on army and state affairs. Some of them will appear in the book which is in preparation by the Division on Colonial and Revolutionary service in Delaware with other interesting documents pertaining to the Revolution and the war of 1812. A valuable plot in the possession of the Park Commission is planted with historic trees as a means of education and interest.

*Virginia* is still harvesting in the field of literature in which she has long been sowing seed. Their Research work this year is for material to record the brave venture for education, the first in the English settlements for which endowments were made, and the scheme laid out, in England as early as 1615. Every available source on both sides of the Atlantic, the records of the London Company, and the documents to be found in Virginia have been carefully searched for any trace of the college to be established at Henricopolis now known for other Historic associations as Dutch Gap. Elaborate plans were made, the funds raised in England and the Master, George Thorpe, prepared and equipped "For the learning that should follow religion," but when all things were made ready, the dreadful Massacre of 1622 very nearly ended the life of the Colony, the Master being among the victims. This account will be of inestimable value as it shows the desire to establish learning and was present with them, even in the vicissitude of that first settlement so courageously held in the face of dreadful odds. It may here be said that the society of Colonial Dames which has its Head-Quarters in New York has commemorated this tragic event in a large bronze medallion given by them as one of the Johns Hopkins prizes for original work in history.

*Rhode Island:* We have enjoyed for some years the advice and council of Mrs. Wm. B. Weeden as a member of our Publica-

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tion Committee and for this year's contribution to the Research Committee they give the story of the Seal of the "College and University" founded and endowed within the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation in England and America for which this agreement was made at New Port the first Wednesday in September 1765.

The seal was ordered from Boston with this device namely; "Busts of the King and Queen in profile, face to face, underneath George 3rd and Charlotte. Round the Border the Seal of the College and the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in America." This outlay of 10 pounds 13 shillings was duly recorded, the classic features of the King and Queen in contemplation of each other, making a very beautiful impress, but if only they had known that a new seal would have been needed so soon they might have saved this amount, for in a brief seventeen years, (by 1782) all was over, the French Troops having made their adieux and left their quarters in the "College Edifice." In the official house cleaning of the new and sovereign state which followed, the charter was "looked over" and "many things were found therein inconsistent with our present state of National Independence." Accordingly, revision was in order and the chancellor, Jabez Bowen, and the Rev. Samuel Stillman and Henry Ward, Esq. were the committee to report on corrections and dates, two of them with the President, instead of the Parson, were authorized to break the old seal and to agree upon a suitable device for a new one to be made of silver.

To Philadelphia went the order to the "famous engraver who executes for the Public their curious devices." The impression of the old one accompanying on a wafer for the size and the name of the College, around the edge of the seal "The word Colonia to be changed for Republica" and the charge goes with the commission "but you know the poverty of the college, so we rely on you to obtain upon the best terms, and as it is to seal your great commission, we depend upon your having it executed in the best manner." Not so thorough in workmanship was the "famous



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engraver" for the old Seal still surpasses the new in beauty, and some impressions still remain. In 1791 the old seal itself was still in existence, but "Republica" sufficed until the day when the rising glories of Brown University eclipsed the period covered by that of the second seal and the old College now lives in the Historic work for which Rhode Island and Providence Plantations have ever made their mark.

*Massachusetts* is leading the way in the investigation as to old silver and Silver-Smiths in the earlier era. Two of their lectures have been devoted to this subject with illustrations of fine work by the earlier Silver-Smiths of Massachusetts. Another lecture on the Indians was illustrated by an interesting collection of early Indian articles now growing so difficult to obtain, while the chart of the Quincy family brought down to the present day in some of its branches, represents much data which will one day be of inestimable value. Handsomely engrossed on parchment, it will hang in the old Quincy house, where so much that was at the very heart of the nation's history went on under the shelter of this quaint old homestead, with its hiding places between floors and the preparation for the sustenance of those there secreted until "that tyranny was over past." Perhaps no work has been more valuable than that, which in fulfillment of the section in our circular, Paragraph 4, calls attention to the possibilities of the pedigree paper "which may become the basis for biography of great interest" and so the supplement to the fine Register already published by the Massachusetts Dames will give additional material for this department.

From *New York* the echoes of the Hudson-Fulton celebration are still ringing for those who enjoyed the hospitality of the New York Dames, and the unique exhibit of the Colonial period under the head of lectures, the celebrated collector, R. T. Haines Halsey, repeated the lecture on American Silver-Smiths of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, previously given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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The State Committee on History and Tradition has supplemented the municipal records already published by the production in print of manuscript prepared by the well known Historian, William S. Pelletreau. These deeds and mortgages are in the City Registrar's office, and are of priceless value to lawyers and others interested, since they antedate any of the existing indexes. Especially valuable is what might be called the stimulation work, for in the awakening of interest in the Teachers College of Columbia University, the subjects for prizes cannot fail to arouse in those who compete for them the liveliest ambition. Only one or two can be mentioned here but the "Transition from Dutch to English Rule in New York," "The Boundary Dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania" and the "Prentice system in the Colonies" are likely to be valuable to the economic as well as the historical student. The University of Rochester also profits by the spirit of Research among the Dames and the subject for their prize is "Henry Hudson."

It was the great pleasure of two of the delegates to the American Historical Association, (your Chairman and the President of the Maryland Society, Mrs. William Reed) to enjoy the tableaux given at the Waldorf Astoria, a part of the rich hospitality offered to us at that time, and nothing appealed to the guests more profoundly than the City History Class with its simple but effectual session on the stage, that four of these classes are supported by the New York Dames is reassuring when one realizes how rife are the sentiments of the Anarchist and the Nihilist in all large cities, but when our citizens that are to be, can be made to realize the full meaning of our streets, our parks, our privileges and our responsibilities, more than half the battle with the forces of evil will have been fought.

In *South Carolina* no more pious work of civic devotion could be found than that in which the Research Committee identify and preserve the noted places in their lovely old City.

The streets and alleys (the latter so different in their beginning from the present use of the term) are peopled with shadows

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from the past, and those who have turned with such interest the pages of the "Place and the People" feel that Mrs. Ravenel has made us know both with a loving acquaintance, the City Tavern, the Corner Club, where the men went to smoke their pipes and make ready the Revolution fast traveling on its way, the Colonial Exchange where the patriots of the Revolution were imprisoned and the Gibbes Mansion where from the funeral pile of so many valuables there consigned by the English soldiery.

Here was rescued by a Tory lady a family Bible after it had been despoiled of its golden clasps and corners, she flew into the open gate just in time to save it with its precious records for generations, and actually kept it in England until she could send it back to its owners, whose descendants now possess it.

*Connecticut:* Any one who has traveled through the spacious State House in Hartford will sympathize with the chairman who has been busily employed in saving it from the hand of the modern vandal. The wood-work, the old carving, the relics of the past, all appeal to us, and while the task of procuring the where-withal for the new building, (the condition of saving the old one) is not an easy one, the same energy which has rescued the fine old grave yards through the State, and keeps them in such preservation will not be easily daunted, and we feel that the restoration is an accomplished fact.

*Georgia:* Some one has said that coins make a thread upon which history may be strung. Surely Seals and Stamps could furnish a link in this chain and the description of the Seal of the Georgia Society is most instructive.

The figure seated on the left pouring a stream of water from a classic jar, represents the Altamaha River which borders Georgia on the Southwest; the figure on the right represents the Savannah River which is on the Northeast; a third figure appears in the back-ground and is a symbol of Liberty pouring from the Horn of Plenty the bounteous productions of a Colony where the people are free and independent, while the stamps are of that notable period when this trifling article changed the course of history.



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The half penny stamp of 1765 is quite elaborate. The Garter with its motto surrounding a crown, rests upon two crossed swords, small devices ornament the back-ground, over all the word America is blazoned forth in capitals while under all "Half Penny" is engraved, and in the left hand corner the numerals 143. In the light of subsequent events was it not prophetic? America stands separated from the Crown and Garter occupying an exalted place, but still in close touch with the Mighty Empire where Magna Charter had its birth.

On the one penny stamp is an irregular circle surmounted by a crown with broken lines and the number 8 under which is printed the denomination, while under all stands the capital T. For a few pennies the English Crown was sadly mutilated while its world engirdling circle lost much of its symmetrical proportion when the colonies went out.

The one shilling stamp has the Garter enclosing the Rose of England surmounted by a Crown with "B" in the lower left hand corner. In looking at the Roses we recall the "Red and White" of Bosworth field, and the hope prevails that as they united the warring factions of England, the Anglo Saxon Race may be so closely united for all time to come that its power will indeed encircle the globe and blossom forth in perpetual flower.

*New Hampshire:* In the fine old Manor House stored with furniture, portraits, and old documents, their honored president, a valued member of our committee, has celebrated her seventeenth election. About the mansion are grouped historic trees, while relics of warlike days are to be found in the cannon from Fort William and Mary.

They have valuable publications in hand and have prepared lists through a memorial committee, of burial places and graves of notable Colonists, and it is their purpose from time to time to mark some of these graves. Among the latest have been three generations of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton and Rev. John Cotton and his grandson, the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, reproducing the old Columnar tomb in granite. Especially are they fortunate in

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keeping before their Legislators their duties as custodians of the historic welfare of the State.

*North Carolina* has such a multitude of interests represented on their committee that it is difficult to make selection from them. The fact that their councils are so admirably shared by the Historians of the States, and the publication of a Magazine by James Sprunt, Esq., is most stimulating, the last number pertaining to the work of the Society for the Publication of the Gospel will bring great pleasure to many more interested in the work. Their prize essays for the University of North Carolina are four in number of \$50.00 each. Essays have been written for them, and are most admirable for the education they give through the labor of providing material, and in that material made ready for use.

*Michigan* reports that in 1908 and 1909 a paper was read on "Some phases of old Detroit" by Charles A. Burton, one of their own local Historians, and they are wealthy in the possession of the translations of the old French documents, many of the originals brought from France by Mr. Burton, whose private library is well known for the possession of these treasures.

Michigan is among those State Societies largely interested in patriotic work in the important Italian Colony in her cities, and this is indeed a purpose worthy of our Colonial Dames.

*Minnesota* has determined to work along the lines of the earliest historical commemoration, that of marking places connected with the tradition and history of their State. It is now many days ago since, through the hospitality of their President, Mrs. Christian, the little company of Colonial Dames then visiting the General Convention of the Church which met there in Minneapolis, talked over the possibility of future work for our National Society, and we recall with pleasure the inspiration and the accomplishments of today of which this was the key note.

*Iowa* presents papers on "Manners and Customs of Colonial Dames" with the different standards of politeness and ideals of good manners in the different centuries. This with "Colonial

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House-wifery" and the "Training of a Lady of Quality in the Colonies in the Eighteenth Century" would of itself prove most alluring, but under the deft handling of "Octave Thanet," their President and our valued Historian, these papers will prove authority for future Dames and Daughters.

*Ohio:* In the fellowship endowed for the University of Cincinnati devoted to the study of the history of the Ohio Valley, sterling work has been accomplished in these five years of their gift and the earnest enthusiasm of trained workers in this field will yield abundant returns. This year a young girl has been recommended by the President of the University, and we should look forward with interest to the result.

The co-operation of the Archaeological and Historical Societies of Ohio in marking appropriately the approximate site of Old Fort Sanduskie, the earliest historical spot connected with the life of the Colony, furnishes a shining example to our less favored States.

The tablet to be placed for the Dames upon one of the four sides of this memorial will record their unceasing care for loving preservation.

*Maine:* To no society do we owe more than to Maine. In the collection of the best material which illustrates their earlier days, their program speaks for itself in "Maine and Louisburg" in 1745, a period to be covered interestingly in our next publication of the Letters of Governor Shirley, illustrated lectures on "Early Shipping Days in Old Salem" and Forestry which links us with the primeval and the present day in the beautiful old trees of the country, old English homes of the founders of New England, links between the old and the new, and many others which could be named. Time pieces of Colonial days illustrated by the valuable collection of old watches, while the prize essays for the last two years to be given in the girls college of "How Maine Came Under the Jurisdiction of Massachusetts," "Baron Castine and the place that bears his name" are filled with interest.



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*Illinois* has reported through the Historian, but the chairman of the Research Committee hopes that in the next two years some of their admirable efforts may be directed along the lines of our work.

*Tennessee* has reported through the Historian, but no report can describe the influence of the personality which it has been the privilege of the Publication Committee to enjoy, in the possession of their honored President, Mrs. Overton Lea. Their Historic Research in the past has been far-reaching and we look for greater pleasures in the two years to come.

*Indiana* has done sterling work in the past, in Mrs. Winchester's syllabus on, the Indiana country—First: In the pre-historic days; second: In the days of the Mound Builders; third: Indian occupation, and fourth: Colonial Settlement. They report Research among public archives in the State Capitol and among treasured records in order to locate the spots in Indiana connected with its Colonial History. Mrs. Winchester's papers trace the foot-steps of La Salle and Marquette on the ground now covered by Indiana, and it is sure to prove both instructive and interesting for future reference.

*Kansas* is one of our latest members in the Research Family and through its President, Mrs. Kimball is doing work in the field of the Pedigree paper which, as we have mentioned will furnish material for biography of great interest.

In *Alabama* we greet an old friend and the work of the President, Mrs. Hortense Batré, in preservation has ever been noteworthy, the daily press has been captivated, and the accounts through it are inspiring. The memorial cross in Mobile to Bienville, the founder of Mobile, and Governor of the Province of Louisiana, being their list of accomplishments, and the Boulder has just been unveiled, a monument to Tuskaloosa, the Indian warrior killed by De Sota in 1584, stands in Tuskaloosa, the University Town of Alabama that bears his name. They also possess through the courtesy of the State of Alabama the site of the old Fort Toulouse, the last fort erected by Bienville to pro-

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teet the Province of Louisana from the Creek Indians. In 1812 at the sale of the Province of Louisana to the United States, it was occupied by Andrew Jackson, and here the Creeks surrendered to him. A fine road is to be completed of eighteen miles, thus connecting it with the Capital, Montgomery. As the largest Indian mound is in the immediate neighborhood, we expect to incorporate it with our work and thus secure the beginnings of a State Colonial Park. It is hoped that the Legislature will restore the Fort, as its foundations are intact, and that they will give it a care taker and so make it a sort of Mecca for the pervading automobilists.

*Mississippi* brings a brochure to the Research Committee which will be counted among those which are to be exchanged from one society to another in the Reciprocity Bureau; it is divided into four parts and opens up before our eyes a most enchanting vista of the past, in their wonderful field of enterprises and settlement in the Mississippi Valley.

1. Sieur De La Salle.
2. Natchez (the "Chigontualgas") of the Spaniard.
3. Colonel Andrew Ellicott and the 31st parallel.
4. Aaron Burr in the culmination of his evil days, and his Mississippi Sweetheart, Madeline.

This Decenial report would not be complete without the earnest acknowledgments of the Chairman to the officers and members of the Council who have done so much to make this work a National success.

To our honored President of the National Society we express our profound appreciation of her never failing co-operation with our committee from the day of the resolution which gave it birth,

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to the present day when she crowns our ten years with the illustrations for the Letters of Richard Henry Lee.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON, Pennsylvania.

MRS. WILBER F. WINCHESTER, Indiana,

MRS. EUGENE VAN RENSSELAER, West Virginia,

MRS. JAMES SPRUNT, North Carolina.

MRS. LOUIS G. YOUNG, Georgia.

MRS. ARTHUR EASTMAN CLARKE, New Hampshire.

MRS. WILLIAM ROBISON, New York.

MRS. HORACE HOXIE DYER, Vermont,

ANNE MIDDLETON LARKIN SIOUSSAT,

*Chairman.*

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts offered one or two corrections.

Mrs. Clarke of New Hampshire moved that the society give a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Sioussat for her most interesting paper, which was done over Mrs. Sioussat's protest.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that a motion was recommended by the Executive Committee that the Chairman of the Historic Research Committee and of the Publication Committee be authorized to carry on the work of her committees, in the same way that it has been done for the past two years; that is, as the bills accrue they should be countersigned by the Chairman of the Committee and the President or the Secretary and presented to the Treasurer for payment, as it will be impossible to appropriate the exact sum necessary.

Mrs. Sioussat requested that the resolution made last night by the Committee would follow those lines.

Mrs. Atterbury of New York offered the resolution that was framed last night in the Committee.

*Resolved*, that the Historic Research Committee be empowered in the future as it has been in the past, to draw upon the Treasurer of the National Society for such sums as it may require in its publication work."

Mrs. Goddard of Colorado seconded the motion.

Mrs. Adams of Kentucky offered an amendment to the resolution offered by the delegates from New York, to the effect that



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this council recommends the corporate societies that by their own free will such money as each corporate society feels at liberty to send shall be sent to the Chairman of the Historic Research Society.

The Treasurer stated that the amount in the Treasury was a handsome one, and that it was not necessary to make any extra demands upon any society, because we know certainly that whenever it becomes necessary we will be answered in the most prompt and generous manner. As things stand now the Society was pretty well off and could not devote its funds to a better purpose than the carrying out of the work of the Historic Research Committee. In saying this she did not want to object to Mrs. Adam's suggestion at all.

Mrs. Adams stated that this was to be a voluntary recognition from the corporate societies, and it would be apart from the work of the National Society.

Mrs. Miller stated that as the amendment had not been seconded she called for the original motion made by the delegate from New York.

Mrs. Atterbury read the motion as follows:

*"Resolved, that the Historic Research Committee be empowered in the future as it has been in the past, to draw upon the Treasurer of the National Society of the Colonial Dames for such sums as shall be necessary for its publication and work."*

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The next report was on auditing the Treasurer's Report. The Chairman Mrs. Robison stated that no action had been taken.

The Treasurer asked and obtained permission to employ an expert accountant.

Mrs. Parkham of Massachusetts moved that Mrs. Cassatt be empowered to employ the requisite expert assistance.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Reciprocity Bureau.

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## **REPORT OF RECIPROCITY BUREAU**

The Chairman of the Reciprocity Bureau reports very little interest in the exchange of papers and manuscripts. There have been only four additional papers received during the past two years, making a total of seventy papers. Not more than six papers sent out. The Chairman therefore recommends that the Committee on Reciprocity be discontinued.

MRS. HENRY DICKSON BRUNS

MRS. GEORGE HENRY CHRISTIAN

MRS. RICHARD H. FYFE

MRS. LANGDON CHEVES

MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER, *Chairman*.

In conclusion the Chairman stated that the members of her Committee were scattered throughout the country, and the work necessarily depends on the Chairman, who is Custodian of the records, and asked that the Committee be discontinued.

Mrs. Bacon moved that it be discontinued.

Mrs. Atterbury of New York spoke to the question.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that the order of business called for the hearing of all the reports before any action was taken on them and the President called for the report on the scholarship in the George Washington University, Chairman. Mrs. Wilson of North Carolina.

The Secretary stated that the Chairman, Mrs. Wilson, had written and that she would not be able to attend the Council and had no report prepared.

The President called for the report of the Committee on Testimonials, Chairman, Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts read her report as follows:—

## **REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TESTIMONIALS**

The pleasant task was left to me and a committee at the last Council to select presents for Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright of

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Boston and Mr. William G. Stanard of Richmond, to show the appreciation of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, of their work at Jamestown.

¶ It has always seemed to me that the first thing to do in selecting a present was to find out what the recipient really wanted; and not to give him what he felt obliged to be grateful for. We discovered, through Mr. Cox, that Mr. Stanard wanted especially to possess some volumes of English State Papers, entitled—

“Domestic Series No. 2—Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth”.

We, therefore, ordered Vols. VI, VIII, IX, XI and XII. Nos. VI and XII proved to be out of print, but after a great deal of correspondence and much delay we were able to procure the other volumes, which were sent to Mr. Stanard with a letter of thanks. He answered as follows:—

“RICHMOND, September 15, 1908.

MRS. BARRETT WENDELL,  
Chairman, Committee on Testimonials,  
Colonial Dames of America.

MY DEAR MRS. WENDELL:

The valuable books which the Colonial Dames have so kindly given me have been received.

I felt it an honor to be associated in any way with the noble work of the Dames at Jamestown. My regard for the beautiful monument the Society has erected, and for the generous and patriotic feelings which all of its members have shown, is so great that I would have considered it a privilege to do much more important work than I was able to perform. I need not tell you how grateful I am that the Dames deemed my association with their work worthy of such a testimonial. These books will be very useful to me in studying the settlement period of our history, especially as there is no library here which contains them.

Please present my sincere thanks to the Colonial Dames for the testimonial, which is heightened in value by the very kind words in which you inform me of the gift.

With the best wishes for the Society and yourself, I am, for both,

Very truly yours,

W. G. STANARD.”



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Mr. Wheelwright wished to have some photographs of the church at Jamestown, and selected an especial photographer to send down. Unfortunately, the first venture was not successful, and again a long delay ensued. However, after much perseverance, the photographer satisfied Mr. Wheelwright and six photographs were enlarged and printed. I present Mr. Wheelwright's reply to my letter from the Society:—

"133 BEACON STREET.

MRS. BARRETT WENDELL,

Dear Madam:

Your Committee is most kind in its generous recognition of my service in the restoration of Jamestown Church.

The photographs are excellent, and they will always be a valued possession which more than discharges any obligation that the Society may feel it has, for I am amply repaid by a professional opportunity in itself most interesting, and by the satisfaction in its outcome expressed to me by many members of your Society.

Thanking you again for the Society's gift, I am,

Yours very truly,

EDMUND M. WHEELWRIGHT."

The Committee feel that they did their best to satisfy these desires of the two gentlemen to whom we are so much indebted.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY S. G. HOLCOMBE,

EMILIE McKIM REED,

ELIZA N. C. LEA,

CATHERINE V. R. ATTERBURY.

EDITH GREENOUGH WENDELL,

*Chairman*

The next Committee being the Committee on a Design for a Flag, the Chairman, Mrs. Jamieson of New Jersey, stated that

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the design had been furnished by Annin and Company, because the Committee was informed that had they taken the designs to any well-known firms in the country, such as Tiffany, or Bailey, Banks and Biddle, it would have gone in the end to Annin and Company. Also she asked the ladies to consider that a flag of this kind is always carried in conjunction with the American flag. The report was as follows:

## **National Society of the Colonial Dames of America**

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### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A DESIGN FOR A FLAG FOR THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.**

**MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL  
OF COLONIAL DAMES:—**

Your Committee, appointed by the President in accordance with the resolution passed at the Council of 1908, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a design for a flag for the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, submits the following report:—

The design for a flag selected by this Committee and presented for the consideration of this Council is composed of bands of yellow and blue as found in the national ribbon, but with the colors running perpendicularly instead of horizontally, with the National Seal, in its proper heraldic coloring, placed in the center of the blue field.

This is recommended to be the design of the flag for the National Society. The flags for the State Societies are to be the same, with the name of the State inscribed in gold letters beneath the seal.

The Society of Founders and Patriots has most kindly offered to our Society, for the finial, the use of their cast of a halberd head, the original of which is of the period of the settlement of Jamestown.

This flag, with complete equipment, and with the seal *painted by hand* on the most expensive banner silk, will cost eighty dollars (\$80.00). If *embroidered on both sides* the cost will be one hundred fifty-five dollars (\$155.00).

Owing to the fact that the members of this Committee reside



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at considerable distances from each other, these conclusions have been reached by correspondence.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLOTTE M. HOUGHTON,  
ELLEN W. HARRISON,  
ELIZABETH C. L. GODDARD,  
LEONORA H. CHRISTIAN.  
MARY S. JAMIESON, *Chairman*,

The President called for the report of the Committee on a Condensed Pedigree Paper; Chairman, Mrs. Gilham of Virginia.

The Secretary stated that the Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Gilham, had requested her to read the report as follows:—

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONDENSED PEDIGREE PAPERS.

MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

I have the honor to present the following report from the Committee "On a Condensed Pedigree Paper for the National Archives."

Your Committee, after consultation and advice from an eminent genealogist, have decided that a condensed pedigree paper in its strict sense is not desirable, for the reason that the supplementary details, the part of the paper which would have to be most condensed, is the part that gives a paper its special historical value.

Your Committee agree, however, that it would be well to have a complete list of the National Society of Colonial Dames in place of the papers now in its archives, and they recommend that the said list should take the form of a card catalogue, and suggest that the cards have the following data upon them:

# National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

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## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

In the State of.....

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

being.....in descent from.....,  
was, on.....day of....., A. D.....,  
elected a member of this Society No.....

.....  
*President.*

.....  
*Secretary.*

If a member of an Associate Society, give name of State here.....  
Citations to history.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN TARRY STOLLENWERCK,  
HELEN HAZARD BACON,  
FANNY R. W. WINCHESTER,  
LETTIE R. ADAMS.  
BELLE A. P. GILHAM, *Chairman,*

The President stated that this concludes the reports of committees and called for unfinished business.

The Secretary stated that the first unfinished business was the amendment to the Constitution proposed at the last Council with regard to substituting the word "delegates" for the word "states" in the latter part of Article IV of the Constitution; that the Executive Committee recommended to the Council that we adopt the following language, as the language in which the amendment will come before the Council for consideration and vote:

"At the regular meeting of the National Society, a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Historian, shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the delegates elected or appointed by the council being necessary to a choice, all officers to serve until the next regular meeting, or until their successors shall be chosen."

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After some discussion of the meaning of the language employed in the constitution and in the amendment proposed, Miss Bissell of Delaware moved that the amendment be postponed until after the consideration of the Executive Committee amendments.

The Secretary moved that in view of the fact that this Amendment forms a part of Article IV, paragraph 4 of the report of the Executive Committee, that the vote be postponed until the Council reaches that paragraph in its regular procedure.

Miss Bissell accepted the amendment.

Mrs. Robison seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The President stated that the next order of business was the action of the Council on the report of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary stated that the first resolution was that the report of the meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, which was presented to the Executive Committee, be read to the Council.

Mrs. Janin moved that it be read.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Lowthorp moved that it be read now.

The Motion was seconded and agreed to, and the Secretary read the report of the Conference of Associate Societies held in Louisville, Kentucky, November 9-10, 1909.

### REPORT OF A CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE ASSOCIATE SOCIETIES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA HELD IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH, 1910.

The meeting was called by the Societies in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee for the purpose of an informal Conference on the Report of the Executive Committee of November 5-6, 1908, which was submitted to all the Societies in December 1908.

The sessions were held at the Woman's Club in Louisville, Kentucky, the President of the National Society, Mrs. Cox, presiding, and the Secretary of the National Society, Mrs. Lamar, acting as Secretary.



## National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

The following officers of the National Society, Presidents of State Societies, and Delegates were present:—

### NATIONAL OFFICERS.

Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, *President*.  
Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, *Vice-President*.  
Mrs. Henry F. LeHunte Lyster, *Vice-President*.  
Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, *Secretary*.  
Miss Alice French, *Historian*.

### CALIFORNIA.

#### ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Robert B. Gregory, *President*.  
Mrs. L. W. Bodman, *Delegate*.

#### MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Richard H. Fyfe, *President*.  
Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, *Delegate*.

#### MINNESOTA.

Mrs. Charles Eliot Furness, *President*.  
Mrs. George Henry Christian, *Delegate*.

#### IOWA.

Mrs. Theodore N. Morrison, *Vice-President*.  
Mrs. Jane Allen Crawford, *Delegate*.

#### OHIO.

Mrs. William Dalton Warren, *President*.  
Mrs. Herman J. Groesbeck, *Delegate*.

#### COLORADO.

#### MAINE.

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### MISSOURI.

#### WISCONSIN.

Mrs. John L. Mitchell, *Appointed*.  
Miss Mary Louise Atwood, *Delegate*.

#### LOUISIANA.

Mrs. Francis D. Blake, *President*.  
Mrs. Henry D. Bruns, *Delegate*.

#### TENNESSEE.

Mrs. Claude Waller, *Appointed*.  
Mrs. Robert F. Jackson, *Delegate*.

#### KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Simon Bolivar Buckner, *President*.  
Mrs. Gilmer Speed Adams, *Delegate*.

#### INDIANA.

Mrs. E. H. Dean, *President*.  
Miss Florence Malcott, *Delegate*.

#### ALABAMA.

#### TEXAS.

#### ARKANSAS.

Mrs. Samuel H. Stitt, *Appointed*. (Absent).  
Mrs. Logan H. Roots, *Delegate* (Absent).

#### FLORIDA.

#### VERMONT.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

## National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

### MISSISSIPPI.

Mrs. William Benneville Rhodes, *President*.

Mrs. James Gordon Smith, *Delegate*.

### KANSAS.

Mrs. Ellwood D. Kimball, *President*.

Mrs. Edward B. Purcell, *Delegate*.

### NEBRASKA.

Mrs. Arthur Chittenden Smith, *President*.

Mrs. Henry Nott, *Delegate*.

### WASHINGTON.

Mrs. John Ewing Price, *President*, (Absent).

After the usual preliminary exercises, Mrs. Buckner, the President of the Kentucky Society delivered a graceful and gracious welcome to the National Officers, Presidents and Delegates to which the National President replied in a brief but inspiring address.

This was followed by a paper from the National Historian, Miss French, giving a resumé of the organization and admission of the Societies in the non-Colonial States, in which she carefully and clearly reviewed each step in the long road which has led us to this point in our history, and discussed with entire impartiality and with delightful dashes of humor all the *pros* and *cons* of the issue between the Societies.

Miss French was frequently interrupted by questions from the floor, which she answered with great good humor, and at times an informal discussion would temporarily cut off the Report. The key note of the Conference was struck during the reading of this paper, which was fore-shadowed in the opening addresses; especially by the following words of our President: "Prejudice must go, unhealthy sentiment must perish, calm scrutiny of facts must be the steady lamp to lead our way to a conclusion."



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During the remainder of the session and of the succeeding sessions the Conference took up the Report of the Executive Committee in detail.

1. History of the National Society, pp. 1-4.
2. Admission of Associate Societies, pp. 4-7.
3. The Covenant, pp. 8-12.
4. The Intention of the Founders of the National Society, pp. 12-18.
5. The Covenant as amended by the Executive Committee, pp. 20-21.
6. The Constitutional Amendments as recommended by the Executive Committee, pp. 21-22.
7. The Amendments to the Acts in Council recommended by the Executive Committee, pp. 22-24.

The Secretary read each Section in its order, and an informal discussion followed, which was characterized by the most careful examination of the record and the most frank yet courteous expression of opinion.

Very interesting papers were read by Mrs. Rathbone of Michigan and Mrs. Groesbeck of Ohio, giving the point of view of the Societies they represented and the reasons therefor; and remarks were made by Mrs. Adams of Kentucky, Mrs. Jamieson and Mrs. Lyster, National Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Morrison of Iowa; Mrs. Fyfe of Michigan; Mrs. Buckner of Kentucky; Miss French and Mrs. Lamar of the National Board; Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Bruns of Louisiana; Mrs. Jackson of Tennessee; Mrs. Gregory of Illinois; Mrs. Dean of Indiana; Mrs. Rhodes of Mississippi and others; and though at times in these papers and in the remarks of the Delegates the ring of eloquence called forth an instant response, yet the meeting maintained its attitude of calm and dispassionate argument and investigation, during the course of which the following points became clear:—

1. History of the Society. Although individual members among the founders of the Society may have entertained or expressed a different view, yet the Society, as originally planned, was to be confined not only in its membership, but in its territory to the thirteen Colonies who signed the Declaration of Indepen-

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dence, with the District as the Domicile and the Charter Society of the National Society.

2. Admission of the Associate Societies: That while the formation and admission of the Associate Societies was not a solitary act, but rather a growth or progress with different stages of development, yet the Societies in the non-Colonial States were notified of their proposed status in the National Society before they were admitted at the Council of 1898; *inasmuch* as the Minutes of the Council of 1896, with the invitation extended at that Council, and the Minutes of the important Executive Meeting of November 1896, which legislated, under special authority, for their admission, were sent to the Presidents of the Associate Societies more than a year before the Council at which they were admitted.

It was this question of notification about which there was most discussion; but in anticipation of that fact the Secretary stated that she had carefully read all the correspondence turned over to her by the former Secretary, Mrs. Reed; all the Reports in the various Minutes, including bills for printing and entries for postage, in the course of which investigation it was indisputably established that the Minutes of the important Executive Meeting of November 1896 were sent to all the State Societies; and while in some instances,—it being the Christmas season,—they may not have been received, or possibly not read, or the import of their contents fully understood, there were letters showing that in other cases they were both received and read by Presidents of Associate Societies more than a year before the Council of 1898 when these Societies were admitted.

3. The Covenant:—That the preliminary draft of the Covenant sent to the Society Presidents in June and July, 1908, was merely explanatory and tentative, and for the purpose of getting expressions of individual opinion upon which the Executive Committee could proceed, and that this fact was explained to the Presidents of Associate Societies and only their personal opinion was requested,—not the vote of their Societies.

Under this head the question of representation was discussed at length; not only during the sessions of the meeting, but at a private Conference of Delegates at the residence of Mrs. Adams; in which it was demonstrated that were the representation in proportion to numerical strength, it would be practically what the Covenant proposes.

Also that the plan proposed by the Petition signed by the representatives of six Societies would give an undue representation to the Associate Societies, since a Delegate from one of those recently admitted would represent only fifteen or twenty members while each Delegate from the Ancestral Societies would represent one hundred members; or, to take an extreme case as an example,—twenty members in Kansas would send one Delegate, while forty times as many members in Pennsylvania would send only eight times as many Delegates.

4. Intention of the Founders:—Among the points discussed at the Conference was the effect of the incorporation of the Associate Societies, and it was

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explained that each Society in the non-Colonial States was incorporated in accordance with the laws of its own State and that, as a State Society, it enjoyed the same rights,—within the State,—as any of the Ancestral Societies. The only difference,—according to the Covenant,—was in the representation at the Councils, which was a matter entirely outside of the State incorporation.

5. The Covenant as amended by the Executive Committee. The Covenant having been fully discussed under number 3, the only additional point raised was the propriety of the Societies binding their successors for future generations by signing the Covenant, and it was held by the majority that this was not a State government into which future generations were born, without their knowledge or consent, and from which they could not easily escape; but was a purely voluntary Society; and that future generations were perfectly free to join it or not, as they preferred. That the Covenant only served to fix the character of the Society and that future generations,—if they did not find such a Society to their taste, were at liberty to remain outside or to form another Society which they liked better, but were not in any sense bound by the action of those who now signed the Covenant.

6 and 7. Constitutional Amendments and amendments to the Acts in Council. The proposed amendments to the Constitution and to the Acts in Council were read with approval, except that there was some discussion of the Section quoted on pages 23-4 of the Report, which states, in effect, that Associate Societies may organize under a Chairman appointed the first year by the President of the National Society and thereafter elected by themselves and endorsed by the President of the National Society. It was explained by the President, that the Executive Committee had expressed no intention of enforcing an act which had long been a dead letter, but that the text of the Act which contained that clause had not been considered by the Committee, and that a motion to repeal that clause would be offered at the next Council.

The Conference moved a vote of thanks to the Executive Committee for the liberal measures they had recommended.

At the concluding session it was suggested that those Societies who had not signed the Covenant would agree to a compromise by which the Covenant should be abandoned, as a separate instrument, and its provisions embodied in a clause of the Constitution which should only be repealed by unanimous consent.

The following motion was therefore offered:—

*Resolved* that:—If the six Societies (who signed the Detroit Petition) will concede the question of representation and accept one Delegate to the National



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Council, the Associate Societies as a body will ask the National Society at the Council to withdraw the Covenant, as an instrument, and incorporate its provisions in the Constitution.

Whereupon one of the Delegates from a Society which had signed the Detroit Petition moved that the meeting recommend this measure and that the proportion be changed to five to two, instead of five to one, as in the Covenant,—that is that the Associate Societies be each allowed two Delegates with power to vote on all questions, the Ancestral Societies having five Delegates as now.

The large majority of the Delegates to the Conference,—that is all save the delegates from the two Societies who had signed the Detroit Petition,—were unwilling to recommend this change in the proportion of representation and the motion was withdrawn.

Letters were read from the absent Presidents of Associate Societies;—those who had signed the Detroit Petition stating their attitude toward the issue and all the others heartily endorsing the Covenant and the Report of the Executive Committee, and explaining that their absence from the Conference was due to the fact that they had already ratified the Covenant and considered the question settled, and were unwilling to undertake so long a journey to discuss a matter which had already been decided to their satisfaction.

At the close of the meeting it was moved by Mrs. Blake of Louisiana, seconded by Mrs. Jackson of Tennessee, that the roll be called of the Delegates present and that each should vote for or against the Covenant and the Report of the Executive Committee.

This was accordingly done and eleven of the thirteen Societies represented voted for the Covenant and the Report of the Executive Committee. The remaining two not voting.

It is fortunate for the Secretary that this report deals only with the business of the Conference. It would be difficult to adequately report the delightful and lavish hospitality of the hostesses and the many charming entertainments which rendered

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the occasion as pleasant socially as it was instructive and interesting to all those present.

The usual votes of thanks were offered with more than the usual cordiality,—the officers even suggesting the pleasure it would give them to accept similar invitations in the future,—whereupon the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

The Secretary read the following resolution:

*Whereas*, a building to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building, in commemoration of his interest in higher education in America, is to be erected in the City of Washington; and,

*Whereas*, this building will be dedicated to the increase and diffusion of knowledge in all lines of human activity that will conduce to the advancement of the welfare of mankind, and is planned to furnish homes and gathering places for national, patriotic, scientific, educational, literary and art organizations that may need such accommodations, including the Washington Academy of Sciences and its thirteen affiliated societies; and

*Whereas*, to assist in accomplishing this design would be a proper and inspiring work to be undertaken by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, who would thereby secure for their archives and library a permanent home—

Therefore, be it resolved that,

The National Society of Colonial Dames of America shall direct their best efforts to raise a sum of money sufficient to insure adequate accommodations in the said building.

Moved by Jeannie F. J. Robison, New York, seconded by Elizabeth Ledyard Cass Goddard, Colorado, Lettie R. Adams, Kentucky, Emily S. G. Holcombe, Connecticut.

Mrs. Robison stated that she wished the subject brought before the Council, that Mrs. Dimock was ready to answer any questions the Council desired.

Mrs. Dimock of New York addressed the Council, and explained the broad aim and purpose of the Memorial, reading endorsements of the plan from the President, Secretary Root, President Hadley of Yale, Doctor Welch and General Evans.

At the conclusion of the address, the hour for the recess having arrived, the Council took a recess until three o'clock P. M.

## **National Society of the Colonial Dames of America**

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### **THURSDAY AFTERNOON.**

April 28, 1910.

The Council met pursuant to the taking of recess, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, President, in the Chair.

Mrs. Miller of Delaware moved that the first order of business be made the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Executive Committee, beginning with Article I of the Constitution.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

Mrs. Johnson of Rhode Island, offered the following:

*"Resolved, That in future sessions of this Council all outside business be attended to before or after the session so as to avoid unnecessary distraction and to enable the members to more thoroughly hear and understand the proceedings"*

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The Secretary read the amendments proposed by the Executive Committee to Article I of the Constitution:

*"This Society shall be known by the name, style, and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and shall be composed of corporate societies of which there are the societies of the Thirteen Colonial States or the Ancestral Societies; the Society of the District of Columbia, or the Domicile or Charter Society; and the Societies of the Non-Colonial States, or the Associate Societies."*

*"Every member of every State Society shall be a Dame of one of the Thirteen Ancestral Societies."*

Mrs. Robison moved that the amendment be adopted.

Mrs. Miller seconded the motion.



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There being no remarks, the Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies, and the amendment was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary read the amendment proposed as paragraph 1 of Article IV as follows:

1. *Meetings.* The regular meeting of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America shall be held every two years in Washington, District of Columbia. Special meetings may be held upon the order of the National President or upon a request of not less than eight of the original fourteen societies, with the addition of a majority of the Associate Societies."

Mrs. Lowthorp of New Jersey moved the adoption of the paragraph as read.

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies, and the amendment was agreed to, all Societies voting aye except that when South Carolina Society was called the Chairman of the delegation, Mrs. Waring, stated that in voting aye to this amendment her delegation understood that it was merely a re-statement of what was in the original Constitution, and not a change in its provisions.

The roll call of the States was concluded and the President announced that the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary read the second paragraph of Article IV as follows:—

2. *Members.* "Such meetings shall consist of the National Officers, and representatives from the corporate Societies, as provided in the covenant ratified at the Council of 1910."

Mrs. Miller asked the consideration of that paragraph be postponed until the other amendments had been acted upon.

Mrs. Robison of New York moved that if the Society in Delaware so desired it should be done.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken it was agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraph 3, as follows:

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3. *Expenses.* "The necessary expense of such meetings shall be borne by the National Society, and it shall be empowered at its regular meeting to assess each corporate Society in order to provide requisite funds."

Mrs. Miller of Delaware stated that the original Constitution had a clause which was not included in the arrangement of these sections. The original clause read:

"The vote of each of the Fourteen Societies forming the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, however cast, shall count as five."

Mrs. Miller moved that the following be adopted as paragraph 3 of Article IV:

"The vote of the Original Fourteen Societies, however cast, shall count as five, and in voting on the Constitution and in balloting on officers, each Society delegation shall vote as a unit."

Mrs. Miller stated that this was retaining what was already in the Constitution and amplifying it in one head under the heading "Methods of Voting."

The Secretary read the amendment as follows:

4. *Method of Voting.* "The vote of each of the original Fourteen Societies now forming the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, however cast, shall count as five, and in voting on the Constitution and balloting for officers, each Society delegation shall vote as a unit."

The question was taken and the amendment to the amendment to Article IV was agreed to.

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary read the next paragraph as follows:

4. *Expenses.* "The necessary expense of such meeting shall be borne by the National Society, and it shall be empowered at its regular meeting to assess each corporate Society in order to provide requisite funds."

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The Secretary stated that this was only placing in the paragraph what was already in the Constitution.

Mrs. Miller moved that as the Council would adopt Article IV as a whole, that this paragraph be omitted now. There being no objection, the Secretary read the next paragraph as follows:

5. *Officers.* "At the regular meeting of the National Society, a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Historian, shall be elected by ballot; a majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice; all officers to serve until the next regular meeting or until their successors shall be chosen."

Mrs. Miller of Delaware offered the following amendments:

"A majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council voting by states."

The Secretary offered the following amendment to Mrs. Miller's amendment:

"At the regular meeting of the National Society a President, three Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar and Historian shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice, each chairman casting the ballot of her delegation in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the delegation. All officers to serve until the next regular meeting or until their successors shall be chosen."

Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut suggested the word "said" as a prefix to the word "delegation" in the last sentence but one.

The Secretary accepted the suggestion and called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraph 6 as follows:

"6. *Admission of Societies.* The National Society shall have power at any meeting to admit a corporate Society thereto from any State in the Union and



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from the District of Columbia, provided such State or District is not already represented in the National Society."

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies upon the adoption of the paragraph, and the paragraph was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraph 7 as follows:

"7. *Quorum*. A majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council shall form a quorum."

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies on the adoption of the above paragraph, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary read the amendment to Article VII as proposed by the Executive Committee as follows:

"This Constitution may be altered, added to or amended by the vote of four-fifths of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council; but the unanimous consent of said Council shall be necessary to amend or repeal the conditions of admission into the Society, and the basis of representation in the National Councils set forth in the Covenant ratified in the Council of 1910 and stated in Article I and Article IV, paragraph 2 of this Constitution, or to adopt any amendments which shall interfere with the present status and rights of the Original Fourteen Societies.

"Due notice of an intention to amend any clause or Article of this Constitution shall be given to each of the corporate Societies, one year before the meeting of the Council at which action is taken on such change, alteration or amendment."

Miss Bissell of Delaware moved to amend by adding to the first paragraph of this Article the following, so that the Article as amended shall read:

"This Constitution may be altered, added to or amended by the vote of four-fifths of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council; but the unanimous consent of said Council shall be necessary to amend or repeal the conditions of admission into the Society, and the basis of representation in the National Councils set forth in the covenant ratified at the Council of 1910 and stated in Article I and Article IV, paragraph 2, of this Constitution, or to adopt any amendment

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which shall interfere with the present status and rights of the Original Fourteen Societies; or to repeal paragraph 3 of Article IV.

"Due notice of an intention to amend any clause or article of this Constitution shall be given to each of the corporate Societies, one year before the meeting of the Council at which action is to be taken on such change, alteration or amendment."

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, the amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies on the adoption of the amendment as agreed to, and the amendment as above recorded was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary stated that this completed the amendments except paragraph 2 of Article IV, which had been deferred.

Mrs. Miller moved the adoption of paragraph 2, Article IV.

The Secretary read the paragraph as follows:

"2. *Members.* Such meetings shall consist of National officers and representatives from the corporate Societies as provided in the covenant ratified at the Council of 1910."

The roll of the Original Fourteen Societies was called, upon the adoption of paragraph 2 of Article IV and the amendment as proposed was agreed to, the Society of South Carolina voting no.

Mrs. Miller moved that Article IV of the Constitution having had the different paragraphs accepted, be now accepted as a whole.

The Secretary stated that Original Fourteen Societies had voted on Article I and Article VII.

Mrs. Miller moved that the Article I, Article IV and Article VII having been adopted as amendments to the Constitution, be now adopted as a whole.

The Secretary called the roll of the Original Fourteen Societies and the amendments to Article I, IV and VII were adopted as a whole.

The Secretary stated that the report of the Executive Committee recommended first that the covenant be submitted for ratifi-

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cation and signature; that by unanimous consent the order of proceedings had been changed; that the report also asked the unanimous consent of all the delegates for the erasure of the word "state" in the first paragraph of the covenant.

Mrs. Robison of New York moved that unanimous consent be given to this correction, and the Secretary read paragraph 1 of the covenant as follows:

"This Society is known by the name, style, and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is composed of Societies of which there are at present in the year 1908, 36 incorporated in accordance with the laws of their respective domiciles."

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary stated that the Executive Committee had offered amendments to the Acts in Council and stated that in view of the form in which the amendments were presented that sections 33 and 34, page 22, might be omitted.

Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania moved that sections 33 and 34 be omitted.

Mrs. Parkman of Massachusetts seconded the motion that those sections be omitted.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary stated that the Executive Committee in its report recommended that section 43, page 24 should read as follows:

"The Presidents of the Thirteen Ancestral Societies and of the Society of the District of Columbia, and a representation of one for every five or the major fraction of five from the Societies in non-colonial States, shall act with the National Officers in the Executive Committee, between the stated meetings of the National Council, the decision of the Committee to be binding in the interim and the questions discussed to be decided finally by the National Council under advice of the Committee. The boards of the respective Societies may appoint substitutes to act for their Presidents.

"A meeting of this Committee shall be called by the National President or by a request in writing of not less than ten of the Corporate Societies."



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The question was taken, and the section as read was unanimously agreed to.

The Secretary stated that this completed the amendments to the Constitution and to the Acts in Council which were recommended in the reports of the Executive Committee. She stated that the report also gave notice that at the next Council the further verbal corrections in Articles III, V and VI would be offered, that is, to substitute in these Articles the terminology which has been adopted in Articles I, IV and VII. The report stated that in so far as they differed from the latest amendments to the Constitution, they are already null and void,. But in order to change the wording of them now would be to edit and codify the Constitution and the Executive Committee gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council those changes would be made and acted upon by the Council, the proper notice having been given. The Secretary stated that there was one other recommendation of the Executive Committee, that the recommendations offered by the Society of New York and the Society of Massachusetts should be brought before the Council. The one from New York was brought up this morning and the one from Massachusetts has not been presented. The Secretary asked if the Council desired that the resolution should be read, and there being replies in the negative, it was omitted.

Mrs. Parkman of Massachusetts asked how much money will be needed to obtain quarters for the Society in the memorial building. Mrs. Dimock states that that would depend upon the size and location of the quarters, mainly upon the feeling of the Society with regard to the amount of money they thought they ought to give to the George Washington Building as their national work.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland moved that the question be put into the hands of a committee. Mrs. Miller of Delaware seconded the motion. Miss Bissell of Delaware asked the Treasurer what amounts had been raised by the Secretary for other national enterprises. The Treasurer stated it would be difficult to an-

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swer the question offhand, but probably the largest amount raised had been about \$13,000 for one cause and about \$7,000 for another.

The question was taken on the motion that the recommendation be referred to a committee, and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary stated that the Executive Committee also recommended that the proposal offered by the Society of Massachusetts be brought before the Council.

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts explained that the Society was asked to assist in the investigation, describing and cataloging of old church silver, according to the plan suggested by Mr. Bigelow of Cambridge, a part of which plan was that Mr. Jones, who is a great expert on silver in England and who has made a photograph and catalog of Mr. Morgan's collection and also of the collection of the King of England and others, should come to this country and prepare two volumes of the church silver of America; that this church silver should be photographed and cataloged so that in the future all the silver before 1800 of any value in America should be known and placed. The two volumes would be distinctly on ecclesiastical silver, not necessarily on what we might call the domestic silver.

Mr. Bigelow's proposition was that the money be donated by the National Society to enable Mr. Jones to come this year, on sort of a preliminary excursion to America. The exhibition of silver in New England is to be in the Art Museum in Boston in 1911, but it takes time to collect the silver. Mr. Jones gives his services voluntarily, but he is not a man of large means and he has asked to have his mere expenses paid. Mrs. Wendell stated that she did not claim that this is a very large work as a National work, but that it was an extremely useful one. Miss French moved the appropriation of \$500 for this purpose.

Mrs. Starr moved that this be referred to the same Committee that the Washington Memorial had been referred to.

Mrs. Robison spoke to the question.

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Miss French explained that her motion would not at all interfere with the other.

Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut, Mrs. Merrill of Illinois, Mrs. Cross of New Hampshire spoke to the question.

Mrs. Miller stated that as the amendment had not received a second she called for the original motion.

The question was taken upon the adoption of the motion offered by Miss French to appropriate \$500 for the purpose of paying the expenses of Mr. Jones in his preliminary investigation and it was agreed to.

Mrs. Benson of Pennsylvania moved that the Council consider a plan for the preservation of the Colonial Archives, which are dropping to pieces with age, in many States which have not been able to give them the necessary attention, and asked that this matter be also placed under consideration by this Committee.

Mrs. Robison of New York seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Goddard asked a question as to the marking of the birth place of George Washington in Westmorland County, Virginia. Bridges Creek, his birth place, being hardly known.

Mrs. Robbins of Virginia stated that Bridges Creek and Wakefield are the same; that they are the birth place of George Washington. She stated the house there now is not the original one, but his birth place has been marked and the grave yard has been restored by the Colonial Dames of Virginia.

Mrs. Waring of South Carolina obtained the consent of the Council to make the following statement:

“Feeling that adjournment is near at hand, South Carolina would not part from the Council with a blunt “no” and asks a word. She came as you know to the Council uninstructed; she came too, with a full knowledge of her Society’s sentiment with regard to the covenant. She has without prejudice studied the covenant and listened to the arguments for it whenever possible. She may seem indifferent to the good will of her sister Societies.



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It is not so. Yet with an anxious desire to preserve the Colonial features of the National Society, she regretfully, yet by the unanimous vote of her delegation, holds to her original opinion. If one could need comfort in taking a stand seemingly right, it comes in the thought that South Carolina's attitude does not deprive her sister Societies of their desires."

The Secretary stated that among the unfinished business there were three reports of committees which each made a recommendation; first, the Committee on Reciprocity Bureau, which recommended that the Committee be discontinued; the Committee on Submitting a Design for a Flag; and the Committee on Condensed Pedigree Papers, submitted a plan for a card class catalog instead of a condensed pedigree paper.

The first was a recommendation that the Reciprocity Bureau be discontinued as a committee, and that the Committee be omitted from the list.

Mrs. Miller of Delaware spoke to the question.

Mrs. Tuttle of Virginia and Mrs. Merrill of Illinois spoke in favor of continuing the Committee.

Mrs. Clarke of New Hampshire moved that the Reciprocity Committee be continued and that the members of the Society be requested to send their publications to the Chairman.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion offered by Mrs. Clarke was agreed to.

The Secretary stated that the next recommendation was the design of the flag submitted by the committee appointed for that purpose.

Mrs. Goddard of California moved the Registrars of ancestral states shall send notification of admission and the final genealogical papers of the applicant to the Registrar of an associate Society, who will duly notify said applicant.

After some discussion and reference to the motion adopted at the last Council embodied in section 81 of the Acts in Council, Mrs. Rhodes of Mississippi offered an amendment to Mrs.

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Goddard's motion, that the bill for the initiation fee be sent before the pedigree paper is returned to the applicant. Mrs. Goddard accepted the amendment.

The question being taken, the motion of Mrs. Goddard as amended, was agreed to.

Mrs. Bacon rose to a question of privilege and made the following statement:

"We have done much this afternoon. More than some of us appreciate perhaps. We owe much to the tact, patience and generosity of Mrs. Lamar. Her plan has not been completely carried out, but in spirit we have obtained what we have all been trying for, and as an occasional obstructionist I beg to offer my sincere thanks to her for what she has done for us all. I wish to record myself as making the remark. This is not a motion, but a statement."

Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania moved to adjourn.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken it was agreed to.

(Whereupon at 5 o'clock P. M. the Council adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, April 29, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M.)

## National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

### THIRD SESSION.

Friday, April 29, 1910.

The Council met at 10:30 o'clock, A. M. and was called to order by the President.

The Council joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

The Secretary called the roll.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

Mrs. Lea of Tennessee made the following statement:

Tennessee begs to express on behalf of a number of the associate Societies the keen appreciation of the passage of those amendments which give to the delegates from associate Societies the power to vote on every question. We are especially indebted to the National President and Secretary for their fair and just rulings, and we trust that the present condition of affairs will be satisfactory to all; for while the colonial idea has not in any sense been interfered with, yet every delegate to the Council, irrespective of the Society which she represents, may vote on every question.

There being no report from the Committee on New Business, the Secretary stated that the President had appointed the following committee on the George Washington Memorial; that to it had also been referred the consideration of the question of caring for the archives of the country throughout all the States, and that the Committee was to report to this Council. The Committee consists of the following members:—

#### *Committee of the George Washington Memorial Building:*

Mrs. William Robison, Chairman, Massapequa, New York; Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Connecticut; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia; Mrs. Overton Lea, Tennessee.



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The President stated that the appointment of standing committees to report to the next Council was the next order of business; the first was the Committee on Transportation.

Mrs. Cassatt suggested that the Committee on transportation be discontinued, as a Standing Committee, and stated that the Society was able to take care of that question without the trouble of the rebates on the certificate plan.

Miss French seconded the motion that the Committee be discontinued.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The President appointed the Committee on Memorials, (Necrology).

The Secretary read the names of the Committee as follows:

Mrs. James Sprunt of North Carolina, Mrs. Percy St. John Stollenwerck of Florida, Mrs. C. Ellwood Brown of California, Mrs. Frances Lewis Price of Texas, Mrs. Simon Casady of Iowa, Mrs. Helen M. Norton of Arkansas, and Mrs. Henry Nott of Nebraska.

This Committee will make its report at the next Council.

The President appointed the Committee on Relics Loaned the National Museum by the National Society.

The Secretary announced the names as follows:

Curator, Mrs. Benjamin of Massachusetts; Mrs. William Reed of Maryland, and Mrs. St. George Tucker of Virginia.

The President appointed the Committee on Historic Research:

*On Historic Research:* Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Lake Roland Post Office, Baltimore County, Maryland; Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Connecticut; Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams, Kentucky; Mrs. Arthur Eastman Clark, New Hampshire; Mrs. George Allen Laird, Vermont; Mrs. Ellwood D. Kimball, Kansas; Miss Katherine Ravenel, South Carolina; Mrs. William Addison Houghton, Maine; Mrs. Lewis D. Young, Georgia.

The President appointed the Committee on a Reciprocity Bureau.

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The Secretary read the names as follows;

Mrs. Miller of Delaware; Mrs. Wilder of Georgia; and Mrs. Kimball of Kansas.

The President announced that the next order of business was the reports of Committees.

Miss French, Chairman of the Printing Committee, submitted her report as follows:

### **REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE**

"MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL:

"The Printing Committee would report it has published according to your direction, 1500 copies of the Historian's Report to the Council of 1908; 1500 copies of the Acts in Council, 1000 copies of the Minutes of the Council, and 500 copies of the directories for each of the two years since the last Council, which have been distributed pro rata among the corporate Societies of the National Society and the surplus copies sent to the Assistant Secretary for use at the Council of 1910 and for general distribution.

LOIS B. CASSATT,  
CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR,  
MARTHA B. CLARKE,  
ELLEN TERRY STOLLENWERCK,  
ALICE FRENCH,

*Chairman."*

Mrs. Robison, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, made the following report. First a letter from the expert accountant as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1910.

This is to certify that I have examined the books of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Treasurer National Society of Colonial Dames, and found them correct.

Respectfully,

John L. Fugitt."

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"The Auditing Committee begs leave to report that the accounts of the Treasurer have been examined and found to be correct, and in accordance with the report of the expert accountant we employed from the American Security and Trust Company.

JEANNIE F. J. ROBISON,  
EMMA T. WARING,  
ESTHER C. BAGLEY."

The President called for the report of the Nominating Committee:

### **REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.**

The Nominating Committee held two meetings on April 28th, and the following names were placed in nomination and unanimously agreed upon:—

"President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, unanimously chosen with affection and by acclamation.

Vice-Presidents, MRS. ALEXANDER F. JAMIESON, MRS. JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR, MRS. FRANCIS W. GODDARD.

Secretary, MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER.

Assistant-Secretary, MRS. JOHN Y. TAYLOR.

Treasurer, MRS. ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

Registrar, MRS. NATHANIEL TERRY BACON.

Historian, MISS ALICE FRENCH."

The following resolution was offered by Mrs. Robison of New York, seconded by the whole Committee:



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"New York moves that this Committee offer its thanks and express its appreciation of the services of its retiring Vice-Presidents."

Respectfully submitted,

KATHARINE SHIPPEN PACKARD,  
*Chairman."*

The President asked if the Council was ready to proceed with the election of officers.

Mrs. Robison of New York moved to proceed with the election of officers.

Mrs. Ogden of Pennsylvania seconded the motion, and the question being taken it was agreed to.

Mrs. Stollenwerck of Florida offered the following resolution:

"Florida desires to move that as the covenant was ratified yesterday by thirteen of the Original Fourteen Societies, the corporate Societies sign and seal the covenant at the afternoon session today."

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts seconded the motion.

The Secretary stated that a request had come from a delegate on the floor to be allowed to second that motion.

Mrs. Wendell withdrew her second.

Mrs. Bagley of Michigan requested that as the Society in Michigan had not yet been authorized to sign the covenant, that Society would like to have the opportunity and privilege of signing it later.

The Secretary stated that sealing it simply meant affixing the seals of the Societies who do sign it now.

Mrs. Miller of Delaware stated that she had intended to offer the resolution at the close of the morning session, that as Delaware had felt that the covenant was not altogether legal, but that as it now had been made legal by being read in to the Constitution, that Delaware would be allowed to move that the first order of business at the afternoon session would be the reading of the covenant and its ratification. She hoped it would be Dela-

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ware's privilege to offer that motion and believed that Rhode Island wished to second it.

Mrs. Goddard of Colorado also seconded the motion.

The Secretary stated that the resolution was offered first by Florida and then that the delegate from Delaware had also asked the privilege of offering it. There was a slight difference in the resolutions, because the one from Florida added the words "sign and seal" to the word ratify."

Mrs. Miller's resolution was that it be ratified.

Mrs. Stollenwerck of Florida stated that she understood that the covenant had been ratified when the Original Fourteen Societies accepted it.

The Secretary stated that the covenant had been ratified when the Original Fourteen Societies had adopted the Constitutional Amendments which referred to and adopted the covenant and its provisions.

It was suggested that the Societies of Delaware and Florida unite in the resolution that the first order of business for the afternoon be that the covenant be submitted for ratification and signature. Those who were instructed to vote to ratify it can do so, and those who have been instructed to sign it can do so on behalf of their Societies, and this resolution can be seconded by Rhode Island and Colorado.

There being no objection, the amendment was accepted and the question being taken the pending motion was agreed to.

The President stated that the first order of business for the afternoon would be that the covenant should be submitted for ratification and signature.

The President appointed Mrs. William A. Houghton of Maine, and Mrs. Edward H. Dean of Indiana, as the tellers, and stated that ballots were prepared and could be distributed by the tellers immediately; that it was understood that the Societies, having five delegates shall write on the ballot which the Chairman shall cast—"five votes;" and the Chairman of the delegation which

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consisted of one, shall write "one vote" on their ballot, or leave it as it is.

Mrs. Pringle of South Carolina nominated Mrs. Overton Lea of Tennessee as Vice-President.

In answer to a question from the floor the Secretary stated that in accordance with the constitutional amendment adopted on Thursday, the Chairman of each delegation would cast the vote of her delegation; that where the delegation consisted of five members the Chairman would write on the ballot which she cast, "five votes;" and where the delegation consisted of one, the Chairman would write on the ballot, "one vote" or cast one ballot without writing any number thereon.

The Council proceeded to ballot for officers.

The President stated that the tellers wished to have a third member added to the list and appointed Mrs. Clarke of New Hampshire as the third member.

Mrs. Clarke asked to be excused.

Mrs. Francis Lowthorp of New Jersey was appointed teller.

While the ballots were being distributed the business proceeded, and the President called for the report of the Committee on Transportation.

Miss Benning from the Committee on Transportation reported that Mrs. Spencer was absent on some very important and pressing business and expressed her regrets therefor. In behalf of the Transportation Committee Miss Benning reported that enough tickets and certificates had been turned in to make the necessary 100 (including some left by the Daughters of the American Revolution), and that therefore the reduction according to the circular would be allowed by the railroads.

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts asked the President to appoint a committee to carry out the plan adopted for investigating and cataloging old church silver. That the Committee should consist of a member from each Society and that she shall have the power of enlarging the Committee in her own State.



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The motion was seconded and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

Mrs. Parkman of Massachusetts asked a question in regard to the status of the three Vice-Presidents, whether one had precedence over the other, or whether they were all on exactly the same footing. She was told that by a previous ruling they are on an equality and should not be considered as first vice-president, second vice-president, and third vice-president, and asked if she was correct in that understanding.

The President replied that this had not been stated, that she did not know about the precedents.

The Secretary read from Acts in Council for 1908, section 3, page 16:

"It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to preside in the absence of the President; and in case of the death of the President, to exercise the functions of this office until the next biennial election."

Mrs. Merrill of Illinois suggested that if the Vice-Presidents all rank equally they should be printed with a bracket opposite the names of the "Vice-Presidents," which would emphasize their equality.

Mrs. Cassatt moved that it would be proper to place them alphabetically, and that it would then lie in the discretion of the Chair to designate whom to act in her place when she was unable to preside.

Miss Bissell of Delaware moved that the Vice-President who is senior in office should be the first one to preside in case of the inability of the President, for any reason, to act as the presiding officer.

The motion was seconded.

Miss Bissell explained that she did not mean they should be designated First, Second and Third Vice-President, but the one who is senior in office should be the one to preside in case of the inability of the President to act.

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Mrs. Cassatt begged leave to call Miss Bissell's attention to the fact that a motion was pending that they be placed alphabetically.

Mrs. Robison seconded the motion.

After some discussion the motion was put and the Chair announced that the result seemed to be in doubt, and therefore asked for a rising vote. The delegates voting aye rose and were counted. The Secretary counted 41.

The delegates voting nay rose and were counted, the Secretary counting 32.

The motion, therefore, was agreed to.

Mrs. Lyster offered the following:

"Madam President and Ladies, when I look back over the eight years which have passed since I was first honored with a position on the National Board, they seem to have gone by as rapidly as the milestones on a railway journey; and two years from now, when the Council meets again, but eight years will lie between that time and the three-hundredth anniversary of the most widely known events in our national history, one of the most important events in the history of the world. It requires no prophetic voice to say that that date will be commemorated in a fitting manner by our own and kindred organizations; but it surely is not too early now for some consideration to be given as to what form that memorial shall take, and a plan to make it a worthy one. Some who see the work begun will probably not see its completion; but that which their hands lay down will be taken up by others, and after all it makes little difference in this world who does the work so long as it is done. The great thing is to get it started.

"Those who recall the active sympathy given in its most practical form by Massachusetts in the restoration at Jamestown can surely bespeak the warm interest of Virginia in any plan to commemorate the landing at Plymouth. It takes time to carry on any undertaking in so widely scattered an organization as ours, where consultations must be largely by correspondence. Many plans will be proposed, altered or rejected, before one meets with the approval of the Council. The funds—whether a monument, a building or educational work—must be accumulating if some really great plan is to be carried out. There will be two or more years of discussion before any plan can be decided upon.

"In view of all these considerations, it does not seem too early to ask that the President before the close of the Council, will appoint a Committee to bring this matters before the next Council.

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"I would therefore move that such a committee be appointed and composed of three or more sub-committees acting independently of each other in the selection of plans to be presented to the Council for selection in this way. A wide range of subjects would come before the Council for consideration and adoption if this plan were followed."

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut asked of those present if they knew the whereabouts of any old Connecticut silver or had any pieces of Connecticut silver they would communicate with her or with the Chairman, Mrs. Florence Gay of Farmington, Connecticut; that they wanted only a description of the silver, as the pieces are very easily described on the card catalog; that they were studying Connecticut silversmiths, and they wanted not only the large pieces of silver but would like the smaller pieces as well. That Connecticut silversmiths made a great many spoons and they were very much interested in the marking of the spoons.

The President stated that the next in order was action on the report of the Committee on the Flag.

Mrs. Jamieson submitted the designs, and stated that the flagmaker, in making this design, prepared the two colorings, one being an arrangement of the National ribbon with a blue band in the center, and upon that blue band the seal of the Society, which is in heraldic colors; the other one being made with the colors reversed.

The resolution stated that the name of the Society or State should be placed either upon the flag or on a pennant attached, of course, to the staff. In this case the Committee decided it would be best to recommend that the name of the Society or the State should be placed beneath the seal; and in case of the flag, for the use of the National Society, there should be no name upon it, that the seal speaks for the National Society. Continuing she said:



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"As you will see, the shaft, is the representation of a halberd head found in the vicinity of Jamestown and declared by archaeologists to be of the period of the settlement of Jamestown. The cost of this flag, if made of the very best silk, mounted upon the double oak staff which as you understand can be carried as a shortstaff or a long one—because the upper staff fits into a brass socket in the lower one—with the silk tassels and with all the tarpaulin coverings to protect it from rain—which are quite complicated—the cost of the flag if upon silk and painted on both sides, will be \$80. If it is embroidered on both sides, with the other conditions the same, the cost will be \$155. I consider that those terms are exceedingly advantageous, because I know that quite a small flag which was bought in New Jersey at one time, with none of this hand work and very little work on it of any kind, cost \$125."

Mrs. Holcombe asked the size of the flag. Mrs. Jamieson answered four and a half feet by five and a half feet.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland inquired the dimensions of the shield.

Mrs. Jamieson stated that it would be in the same proportion as given in the design submitted.

The President stated that the report of the Flag Committee was before the Council for action.

Mrs. Johnson of Rhode Island, in order to bring the question before the Council, moved that the flag recommended by the Committee be adopted by the Society.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

After several questions Mrs. Johnson called attention to the fact that her motion was that the design recommended by the Committee be adopted.

After some discussion Mrs. Ogden of Pennsylvania moved that the question be deferred until this afternoon. The motion was seconded, and the question being taken the motion of Mrs. Ogden was agreed to.

Consent was asked that the report of the Tellers be read. There being no objection, the Chairman of the Tellers, Mrs. Houghton of Maine, made the following report:—

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### REPORT OF THE TELLERS.

Number of votes cast, ninety.

For President, MRS. WILLIAM RUFFIN COX, ninety votes.

For Vice-Presidents, MRS. ALEXANDER F. JAMIESON, eighty-five votes. MRS. JOSEPH RUCKER LAMAR, ninety votes. MRS. ELIZABETH CASS LEYDARD GODDARD, seventy-three votes.

For Secretary, MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER, ninety votes.

For Assistant Secretary, MRS. JOHN Y. TAYLOR, ninety votes.

For Treasurer, MRS. ALEXANDER J. CASSATT, eighty-nine votes.

For Registrar, MRS. NATHANIEL TERRY BACON, ninety votes.

For Historian, MISS ALICE FRENCH, eighty-seven votes.

MRS. EDWARD H. DEAN,

MRS. FRANCIS C. LOWTHORP.

MRS. WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON,

*Chairman.*

The President made the following statement:

"Ladies, words fail my knowledge to express my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me. It is a question of whether I will be strong enough to attend to the duties of the office of President. If I am, nothing could give me greater pleasure. As you know, I am devoted to the Society, and to be associated with ladies that I have been associated with in the last eight or ten years is as great a pleasure as I could ask. If my strength fails me, you have arranged such a capable and talented list of Vice-Presidents that I am sure you will not lose anything by my absence."

Mrs. Robison moved that the Council take a recess until three o'clock.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 1:10 P. M., the Council took a recess until 3 P. M.

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### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The Council met, pursuant to the taking of recess, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, the President, in the chair.

The President stated that the first order of business was the signing and sealing of the covenant.

Mrs. Cassady of Iowa rose to a question of privilege and moved, before the business began, a reconsideration of the vote taken this morning in regard to the Vice-Presidents.

Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut seconded the motion.

The President put the motion. It was agreed to.

The President stated that the motion to reconsider had been carried and the question was now open for discussion.

Miss French, Mrs. Robison of New York, and Mrs. Houghton of Maine spoke to the question.

Mrs. Johnson of Rhode Island moved that the Vice-Presidents be placed in the printed list in the order in which they were offered by the Nominating Committee for this year; and hereafter it be left to a committee to decide.

Mrs. Starr of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Reed of Maryland and Mrs. Tuttle of Virginia spoke to the question.

The amendment which Mrs. Johnson offered as a substitute for the original motion was seconded, and was read as follows:

*"Resolved, that the printing of the names of the Vice-Presidents be in the order in which they were presented by the Nominating Committee until the next Council and that in the future it be left to a Committee to decide the order in which they shall appear in the directory."*

The question was taken and the substitute was agreed to.

After some discussion Mrs. Adams of Kentucky moved to strike out the words "special committee." and substitute "Executive Committee."

Mrs. Johnson accepted the amendment and it was read as follows:



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*"Resolved, that the printing of the names of the Vice-Presidents until the next Council be in the order in which they were presented by the Nominating Committee, and that in future it be left to the Executive Committee to decide upon the order in which the names shall appear in the Directory."*

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary said that she had been asked to make an explanation with regard to the Constitutional amendments which were adopted at the previous Session, on Thursday, April 28th, by which the Covenant was ratified and its provisions adopted as a part of the Constitution of the National Society, both directly and by reference.

The Secretary then stated the following facts with regard to the signing of the Covenant:

The Executive Committee, as was well known, acting under special authority, had met and submitted the Covenant to all the Societies in November 1908. Shortly thereafter a vast majority of the Societies had held meetings at which the Covenant was read and considered and ratified, and resolutions were adopted authorizing and directing the Chairman of the delegation from the Society to the Council of 1910 to sign the Covenant, in the name of the Society, and to affix the seal of the Society thereto.

A statement of the adoption of these resolutions, giving the time and place of the meeting, was forthwith sent to the National Secretary, signed by the President and Secretary of the Society.

So that the Chairman of the Society delegations who will sign and seal the Covenant for their Societies today, will be performing the concluding act in something which was done some time ago; in many cases, more than a year ago.

The Secretary stated, as an interesting fact, that the last of these resolutions ratifying the Covenant was sent her from the newly formed Society in the State of Washington. That not long before the Council the officers of the Society in the State of Washington sent her a signed and certified statement of the formation of the Society, of its Charter members, of its Constitution

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and incorporation and the names of the delegates who would represent it at this Council, with a statement, signed by the President and Secretary of the Society, that, at a certain meeting, the Society had read and considered the Covenant, and had ratified the same and authorized and directed the Chairman of its delegation to sign it, in the name of the Society, and to affix the seal of the Society thereto.

The Secretary then read the Covenant as engrossed on a parchment as follows:—

## Minutes of the Tenth Biennial Council of the

### COVENANT BETWEEN THE SOCIETIES CONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

This Society is known by the name, style and title of The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is composed of Societies, of which there are at present, in the year 1908, thirty-six incorporated in accordance with the laws of their respective domiciles.

For the purpose of the perpetual maintenance and preservation of the Colonial character of the Society it is mutually covenanted and agreed that every member of every State Society shall be a Dame of one of the thirteen Ancestral Societies.

For the further maintenance and preservation of the Colonial character of the Society, it is mutually covenanted and agreed that the number of delegates to the National Council from each of the Societies representing the Thirteen Colonies and from the Society in the District of Columbia (which is the domicile of the National Society), shall be to the number of delegates from the Societies now existing or hereafter to be formed in each of the other States, in the proportion of five to one.

This covenant shall not be added to, altered or amended without the unanimous consent of the parties thereto; but further than as above expressed, every delegate to the National Council shall have the right to vote upon the National Constitution and By-laws and upon any and all questions which come before the Council.



## **National Society of the Colonial Dames of America**

The Secretary stated that the corporate name of each Society had been engrossed on the parchment, and that the only thing necessary was for the chairman of each delegation to sign her name thereto and to affix the seal of the Society.

On motion it was resolved that the representatives of the Societies not having seals present with them should sign their names at this meeting and affix the seals of their Societies at some future time.

The Chairman of the delegation of the Societies represented proceeded to affix their signatures and seals to the engrossed copy of the covenant.

It was stated, by request, that other Societies would sign this covenant later on, and that it was hoped that every Society admitted in the future would sign it; and that other Societies would ultimately sign it.

The President stated, (during the signing of the covenant by the Chairman of the Society delegations) that action on the report of the Committee on the flag was not concluded.

Mrs. Robison moved that the design recommended be held up for inspection.

Miss French seconded the motion.

The President stated that it had been moved that the flag with the yellow center and the blue border be selected by the Society.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland moved that the flag shall be embroidered on both sides.

The motion was seconded.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The President stated that this was an order from the National Society, for the flag, the flag to have a yellow center and blue border.

Mrs. Reed asked who was to be custodian of the flag.

Mrs. Lowthorp moved that the Society in the District of Columbia be the custodian of the flag.

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The motion was seconded and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The President stated that action on the report of the committee on a Condensed Pedigree Paper was next in order.

Mrs. Gilham of Virginia moved that the recommendation of the Council of 1902, to the effect that a duplicate file of pedigree papers be kept by the National Registrar in Washington, be rescinded by the Council, and that each State be requested to prepare a complete card catalog of all members living or dead, to be sent to the National Registrar to be kept in Washington in place of the above-mentioned papers.

Mrs. Bacon seconded the motion.

In answer to questions, Mrs. Bacon stated that the cards would contain the name of the member and the name of one of the ancestors and the member's number in descent from that ancestor.

The question was taken on the resolution offered by Mrs. Gilham and seconded by Mrs. Bacon, and was agreed to.

Mrs. Bacon moved that a committee be appointed to decide on suitable cards and general uniformity in carrying out this recommendation. That the cards may be of the same size and a model furnished to the different Societies so that the plan will be uniform.

Mrs. Gilham seconded the motion.

The President stated that it was moved by Mrs. Bacon and Seconded by Mrs. Gilham that the Chair appoint a committee to prepare this card to be sent to the corporate Societies.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The President appointed Mrs. Gilham of Virginia, Mrs. Stollenwerck of Florida, and Mrs. Bacon of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Rhodes of Mississippi asked if there was any rule governing life membership in the Society.

After some discussion Mrs. Cassatt moved that the subject be laid on the table.

Mrs. Ogden seconded the motion.

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The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The Secretary moved that the newly elected officers who were upon the floor come forward and take their places on the platform.

The motion was seconded. The question being taken it was agreed to.

The Treasurer suggested that the Secretary of the National Society shall have clerical aid in all her work and that the expense of such work shall be paid by the National Treasury from the funds of the Society, that is, that she shall have the assistance of a stenographer and typewriter, and the Treasurer stated that she would like to see that motion adopted.

Mrs. Robison of New York offered a resolution to that effect, which was seconded by Mrs. Reed of Maryland.

The President stated that it was moved and seconded that the Secretary have an amanuensis—a stenographer and typewriter—at her disposal, to be paid for by the Society.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Goddard and Mrs. Miller came forward and took their places on the platform, Mrs. Miller, the newly elected Secretary, taking a place beside Mrs. Lamar, but Mrs. Lamar acting as Secretary during the remainder of the day's session.

The next order of business was the report of the George Washington Memorial Committee.

Mrs. Robison, Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the George Washington Memorial and the matter of preserving archives in the State, read Article II of the Constitution and offered the following:—

“The Colonial Dames must not lose sight of the fact that their efforts are asked for a National memorial to Colonel George Washington, afterwards our first President of the United States, and that the room for the Colonial Dames will be the result and not reward of their efforts, as Colonial Dames require no reward for their patriotic work that has been so successfully carried out ever since their incorporation as a National Society. In view of this, this Committee recommends the following plan:—



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"1. That a central committee be appointed (of not over five) by our National President.

"2. The Presidents of all the corporate Societies appoint State Committees not necessarily composed of Colonial Dames.

"3. That these State committees bring the work before the cities and counties of each State.

"The amount of money recommended by this Committee to be raised for this undertaking shall be at least \$25,000.00, and it must not be understood that this amount is to come from the sums of money turned in by these State committees to the National Treasurer of the Colonial Dames.

Signed by Mrs. Robison of New York; Mrs. Reed of Maryland; Mrs. Waring of South Carolina; Mrs. Goddard of Colorado; Mrs. Nott of Nebraska; Mrs. Benson of Pennsylvania; and Miss Bissell of Delaware."

The President asked if the Committee had not another report also to the National archives.

Mrs. Robinson stated that the Committee makes the following report as to the fund for the preservation of old archives and grave yards:—

"This Committee does not recommend the appropriation of any money from the National Treasury for this purpose, but urges local work as being of the utmost value in every State."

The President stated that the Council would take up first the report as to the George Washington Memorial.

Discussion followed, and Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Lowthorp, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Priolean, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Cassatt, Miss Bissell, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Russell and others spoke to the question.

The question was taken, and the report of the Committee was agreed to.

Mrs. Atterbury moved that there be a donation from the National Treasury.

Mrs. Brown of California seconded the motion.

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The President stated that it was moved and seconded that a donation be made by the National Treasury.

Mrs. Atterbury amended her motion to the effect that the National Treasury donate \$5000.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Mrs. Pearce of Rhode Island offered the following:

*"Resolved, That the National Society of Colonial Dames desires to express by a rising vote its thanks to the retiring officers for their most efficient services."*

The resolution was seconded, and the question being taken it was agreed to by a rising vote.

The President was asked if it was the wish of the Council that she appoint during the sessions of this Council a committee to suggest plans for commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

Mrs. Reed moved that the chair be allowed to appoint the committee at her leisure.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

Thereupon, at 5:15 o'clock P. M., on motion of Mrs. Ogden of Pennsylvania, the Council adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, April 30, 1910, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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### FOURTH SESSION

Saturday, April 30, 1910.

The Council met at 10:30 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the President.

The Council joined in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Ogden of Pennsylvania moved that the roll call be omitted.

The motion was seconded and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The roll call was therefore omitted.

The Secretary read Article II of the Constitution.

The minutes of the previous day's session were read and approved.

Mrs. Taylor, the Assistant Secretary, asked for instructions in regard to the pedigree papers, stating that the duplicate pedigree papers sent out in past years were now on hand, and wanted to know what was to be done with them. Were they to be kept or were they to be returned to the States?

Mrs. Bacon announced that it might be wise for them to remain in their present position until the card catalogs were prepared, which is a matter of considerable time and involves much work. Those that are already deposited are a personal record and should perhaps remain in the custody of the society until we have this complete list.

Mrs. Lowthorp moved that Mrs. Bacon's recommendation be accepted.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The President stated that the papers in the hands of the Assistant Secretary shall for the present be kept there.

Mrs. Janin: Mr. Thomas Nelson Page came here, but of course could not come into the Council meeting. He wished to



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know if some action could be taken by this body of women to preserve Mount Vernon to the Mount Vernon Association. It seems that some bodies of men have been going to Congress to get Congress to buy Mount Vernon, to take it away from the women who have cared for it so long; and he was afraid that if it became public property it would be ruined. He was afraid that everybody would tramp over it and there would be nothing left of Mount Vernon. It you would like to have Mr. Page speak to you, I think we may call him back.

The President: I think it is an important subject Ladies, would you like to hear from Mr. Page?

Mrs. Wendell: Mr. Page spoke to me personally about it last night, and I think I could give his message to the Council.

It is always delightful to have Mr. Page, speak, but I think I could say what he said to me, and it is practically what Mrs. Janin has stated. He says that if the Colonial Dames would pass today a resolution expressing confidence in the present management of Mount Vernon, it would make a great deal of difference. He feels that it should not be taken away from the present management. What he would like to have us do today, as I understand it, is to pass a vote of confidence in the present management of Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Janin: It is his hope that it will be continued under the present management. What he added was, that if it becomes public property anybody could go there and do pretty much as they please, and the fear is that in such an event, this historic place will not be preserved as it ought to be preserved.

Mrs. Wendell: He felt that it would go to destruction if it were made free to the public. But what he wanted especially was to ask for a vote of confidence in the present management.

Mrs. Bacon: May I call attention to the rule which has been passed that no new business shall be brought up today. We are in deep sympathy with this proposition, but of course we must conform to our rules.

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A Member: Is this "business?"

Mrs. Clarke: I do not think this should properly be called business. I think it should be called an effort on the part of the Colonial Dames to retain in their Society Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Lamar: (Acting as Secretary). Of course it is in the power of this Society to set aside its own rules by unanimous consent. I am sure we would all enjoy hearing from Mr. Page. I must confess that personally I would like to see any body of men try to take Mount Vernon out of the hands of the Mount Vernon Society. (Applause.)

Mrs. Cassatt: I would like to make a motion that we extend a vote of absolute confidence in the present management and care of Mount Vernon. I should like to go further and say that this Society stands ready at any time to do anything in its power to keep the management of Mount Vernon in the present hands.

Mrs. Robison: I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The President: The next is the report of the Business Committee.

Mrs. Wilder of Georgia: Before we go to any other business, in the name of the Mount Vernon Society, I wish to return thanks to Mrs. Cassatt, Mrs. Robison and the Council for their action.

Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut: I wish to state that there is nothing in the way of additional business to report from the Business Committee.

Mrs. Lamar: The President has appointed Mrs. Wilmer of the District of Columbia to take the place of Mrs. Miller of Delaware as Chairman of the Committee on a Reciprocity Bureau. While we are on the subject, I would like to make this statement. The Secretary is, of course, Chairman of the Revising Committee. Also, *ex officio*, she is a member of the Printing Committee. Her name was not included because, at that time, the President did not know it, but she is a member by virtue of her office.

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I was also asked by Mrs. Sioussat to state that the Standing Committee on Historic Research and the Special Committee on the Publication of the Letters of Richard Henry Lee will meet here for a few minutes immediately upon adjournment.

I am also asked to give the names of the members of the two Committees:

The members of the Standing Committee on Historic Research which is reappointed at every Council, are as follows:—

Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Chairman; Mrs. John M. Holcombe of Connecticut; Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams of Kentucky; Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke of New Hampshire; Mrs. George A. Laird of Vermont; Mrs. Lewis G. Young of Georgia; Miss Kathrine Priolean Ravenel of South Carolina; Mrs. Elwood D. Kimball of Kansas; Mrs. William Addison Houghton of Maine.

The Committee on the Publication of the Letters of Richard Henry Lee and of Governor Shirley is a special committee which continues until it is discharged. The members are:

Mrs. Albert L. Sioussat, Lake Roland Post Office, Maryland,  
*Chairman.*

Miss Emma G. Lathrop, New Jersey.

Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, New York.

Mrs. William B. Weeden, Rhode Island.

Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Delaware.

Mrs. John M. Holcombe, Connecticut.

Miss Mary Josephine Palm, Texas.

Mrs. Overton Lea, Tennessee.

Mrs. Albert Janin, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Edward H. Dean, Indiana.

Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. George H. Shields, Missouri.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Winchester, Indiana.

Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer, West Virginia.



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The President: The unfinished reports from the Committees of course will come up later; but the order of business now is the reports that have not yet been made. There is the Printing Committee, the Press Committee, the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions, and any other Committees which may have been appointed to report at this meeting.

Miss Bissell of Delaware, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

"The Committee on Printing report that they have arranged for the publication of 1500 Minutes, 1500 Acts in Council and 800 Directories.

MRS. CHARLES R. MILLER, Delaware.

MRS. ALEXANDER J. CASSATT, Pennsylvania.

MRS. ELIHU CHAUNCEY, New York.

MRS. ANTHONY T. MERRILL, Illinois.

MRS. ARTHUR E. CLARKE, New Hampshire.

MRS. JOHN E. PRICE, Washington."

MISS EMILY P. BISSELL, Delaware *Chairman*,

The President: You have heard the report of the Committee on Printing. Shall the report be adopted?

On motion, duly seconded, the report was adopted.

The President: The next is the Committee on the Press.

Miss Davidge, Chairman of the Press Committee made the following report:—

### REPORT OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

"MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE COUNCIL:—

The Press Committee appointed for this, the Tenth Biennial Council of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, reports that it has endeavored to be both courteous and diplomatic in furnishing news to the press. In the items given to the daily papers it has been the effort of the Committee to give a synopsis of subjects of general interest as well as an account of the many hospitalities extended to the Council. A list has been furnished of the officers elected; also the patriotic work that the

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Council has tried to bring before the country, including the interesting study of historical subjects and all that pertains thereto.

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,  
*Chairman."*

The report of the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions being in order was read by Mrs. Lowthorp of New Jersey in Mrs. Parkman's absence.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

MADAM PRESIDENT, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:—

"Your Committee on Complimentary Resolutions records first the graceful gift of a beautiful bouquet of flowers sent to the Council by our beloved Honorary President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, of New York, with an expression of affectionate good wishes for the success of our deliberations and of regret that she could not be present. The rising vote of thanks, and of regret for Mrs. Townsend's absence, taken by the Council, expressed the deep feeling of every member present.

"Mrs. Cox, our President, was also honored by a rising vote expressing appreciation of her beautiful address and the feeling shown on this occasion in the Council, now intensified by her subsequent consent to retain the burdens of the Presidential office and continue to the Society the benefits of her wisdom, dignity, ability and long experience, may well be placed on record in this report.

"To the members of the Council who have brought forward new and interesting projects of future work our thanks are due. Mrs. Robison of New York has presented the plan of aiding in the proposed George Washington Building, and thereby providing the National Society with a room for its meetings and archives

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To have a home in our chosen domicile might result in a great lightening of the labors of our kind hostesses, the Dames of the District, whose efforts at this time have had their usual happy effect in making the members of the Council feel thoroughly comfortable and at home, besides giving them the great pleasure of a brilliant evening reception according to their most gracious habit.

"Another opportunity for appropriate and interesting work is contained in Mrs. Wendell's suggestion of a collection of old Colonial Ecclesiastical Silver,—a most valuable suggestion which should excite the gratitude of the Council.

"The applause which greeted Mrs. Sioussat, who appeared this time as a guest of the Council to read her report on *Historic Research*, as also the rising vote which against her earnest protest was accorded her at the conclusion of her remarkable and inspiring account of the work of all the societies in this direction for the past two years, must stand recorded as the manifestation of the deep appreciation in which she and her work are held.

"The usual profuse hospitality has been showered upon the members of the Council on this occasion as on all others, and the Committee records with thanks the charming entertainments given them by:

Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Henry, and Mrs. Larz Anderson; as also the charming receptions given by Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Patten and Mrs. Ricks at the Colonial Dames Club, and the entertainment by the Congressional Club.

"The President of the United States and Mrs. Taft opened the White House doors to us at a pleasant reception on Wednesday afternoon.

"The Colonial Dames Club, besides giving us good cheer at every turn, in providing us with luncheon and tea, also gave a beautiful evening entertainment in our honor at Rauscher's following the one previously mentioned given by the District Dames on the preceding evening, at both of which many distin-



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guished guests were present to greet the Dames. For all these bountiful gifts, "much thanks!"

"A general reception was given by our President, and one by New York and Massachusetts to their respective associate members and to all claiming ancestry in these states.

"Heartfelt thanks are due to the two retiring members of our National Officers. Mrs. Lyster's valuable work for the Society during many years is an enduring good, and Mrs. Wendell's presence upon our board has been an honor to us all, while her wise and well-directed energies have aided the Society in many directions.

"This report may well close with the record of a rising vote accorded to our retiring Secretary, Mrs. Lamar, and add the tribute of this Committee to the farsighted wisdom, untiring energy, clear counsel and single-minded fidelity to the best interests of this Society, which have done so much to lead us through the wilderness to a land of Promise.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS PARKMAN,

*Chairman.*

Mrs. Wendell of Massachusetts: I want to take this moment, when we are giving thanks, to express my appreciation of a very beautiful bouquet of flowers which were sent to me last night by the associate societies. I really cannot tell you how much I appreciate their doing it, and I would like to take this moment to thank them because I cannot thank all the societies individually. What I cared for more than the flowers was a very charming message which accompanied the flowers.

"As this is a moment when I can speak to the associate societies, I would like to ask them if they have this appreciation of Massachusetts that they shall be a little patient with us at times on the subject of their papers. I do not think the associate societies quite realize that Massachusetts now has something like

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seven hundred daughters in the associate societies. I am afraid that sometimes they are a little impatient that we do not put through their papers sent us as quickly as they think they ought to be put through. The truth is we have a great deal of work to do. It seems ungracious perhaps to say this, when I am on my feet to thank you for the courtesy extended me; but I would like them to appreciate the great amount of work we have to do, and to ask them to give us the benefit of the doubt when they are impatient at our seeming delay in doing it.

And, Madam President, if the Council would allow me I would like to read a letter which I have just received from Massachusetts, which I do not think will come under the head of new business; but it is asking the Council to send something to Massachusetts. It seems a good way of reaching all the ladies present. If I have your permission, I would like to read it."

Permission being given, Mrs. Wendell then read a letter from Mr. Lincoln, President of the American Antiquarian Society.

Mrs. Wendell: (Continuing): "This it not a state matter, but a national matter. and I can reiterate the object of this letter, which is to ask any of the states, Colonial states or non-Colonial states, to send anything relating to their societies to Mr. Waldo Lincoln at Worcester, Massachusetts, care of the American Antiquarian Society."

Mrs. Cassatt moved that the report of the Committee on Complimentary Resolutions be adopted.

Mrs. Robison seconded the motion.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

Miss Haldane of New York: Our retiring Recording Secretary of New York would like to render a little tribute to a great Recording Secretary. I would like to make a motion that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Lamar for her great, untiring and arduous work during her term of office, for her tactful, clear and ready understanding of the work of her fellow-workers in the several states. A halo will be about her name and her co-workers for her inspired thought of the covenant, that has

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brought peace and good will into the hearts of the members of the Society and a more thorough understanding of all that the ancestral states stand for and all that the associate members mean to their ancestral states.

We of the ancestral states take care of the past; we guard your records and we preserve the dignity and the honor of your ancestors. You go out from us doing what we cannot do now; you are making records and you are putting up tablets while we stay at home and guard the past, filled with love for all our associate members. We feel very strongly—and I as Recording Secretary of the State of New York can speak feelingly in regard to this and I know I speak for all the other states in what I say—the great feeling of admiration and love that we will always have for our retiring secretary. To me she has been and is the greatest of all Recording Secretaries. She has taught me a lesson of discipline, of duty, she has led me to appreciate the feeling that this is an office that it is an honor to hold and to be associated with.” (Applause).

By a rising vote the motion of Miss Haldane of New York was agreed to.

Mrs. Adams: (of Kentucky): “On behalf of a few of my friends in the associate states, I could not hear that beautiful tribute to Mrs. Lamar without a word. We feel that she has made harmony and peace and restored it on the principle which contains the Colonial integrity of this wonderful organization, And, dear friends, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves that this organization is formulated upon a constitution which sets it forever apart from every other organization, patriotic or philanthropic, which exists in these United States. Some of us have always believed and realized that the system of ancestral states was furnished to us to give us this personal note between you and ourselves, and we are and always have been overwhelmingly in favor of the system of ancestral states. And now the



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membership is recognized and harmony restored and equity established I feel sure we will return to our wonderful work with a magnificent conception of what we have to do, and that we will do it. If permitted by New York, I will love to second the motion in favor of Mrs. Lamar, who has done so much for the associate states." (Applause).

Mrs. Lamar: "I am very much obliged to you all; but if the Secretary has any duty, it is to keep correct records, and I cannot allow these statements to go unamended. The work that has been done, has been done by every member of the Society, and our success has been a growth rather than the accomplishment of any one or two individuals. My greatest pleasure is in the realization of the fact that the work has succeeded. I am very much obliged to you for your kind words." (Applause).

Mrs. Goddard: (of Colorado): "As coming from one of the western states—and I would feel much more natural to have a seat down among the delegates—I want to render my tribute of thanks to Mrs. Lamar for her great assistance all through these many years. I also wish to emphasize the fact that is brought out in the resolution offered by the lady from New York, that while we love our ancestral states, we love everything connected with their history, and at the same time we are not at all jealous. On the contrary, we are rather proud that we have a work to do in the west. In some of the far off states we think we may do far more than can perhaps be done in the east, because our work is a live work. We are making traditions. We are teaching the children what it means, we are teaching what the Colonial Dames should stand for, and we are bringing the influence of all these grand women and this grand council to bear upon what used to be known as the "wild and wooly west."

"In speaking of Colorado, it has been the greatest pleasure I have had in the last fourteen years to emphasize the fact of our responsibility in this, and our privilege, which we consider quite

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as great as that of the ancestral states. While we love you, and while we thank you for your loyalty to us and for your tenderness and consideration, I wish to thank all the Council and the Executive Board for what has been done for the associate societies." (Applause).

Mrs. Lamar: "May I make a brief statement? I have been asked several times to read a letter which was submitted to the Executive Committee by Mrs. Groesbeak of Ohio, who was the member representing Ohio in the Detroit conference. I have hunted for that letter high and low but for some reason am not able to find it. But I would state briefly that after recapitulating the reasons for her position and stating that those reasons appear to her as strong as ever, and that her opinion is unchanged, she desires to say that Ohio accepts the will of the majority and bows to its decision and that she will never reopen the subject again, and will take her place among the associate societies and carry on the work of the society feeling that having made an honorable struggle—I do not like to use the word fight—for what she believed to be for the best interests of the Society at large, and the question having been decided by an over-whelming majority of the Associate Societies, she accepts the decision. Her name was signed to it. I am very sorry that I cannot read it, because I have not done justice to the language in which it was framed. But I am sure I have given you the spirit and the sentiment of what was said." (Applause).

The President announced the next business to be the report upon the Memorials, and the preservation of our old records.

Mrs. Lamar: "The committee on the George Washington Memorial to which was referred the motion to appropriate a fund for the preservation of archives and old graveyards reports as follows:—

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"This Committee does not recommend the appropriation of any money from the National Treasury for this purpose, but urges local work as being of the utmost value to every state."

Mrs. Robison of New York.

Mrs. Reed, of Maryland,

Mrs. Waring of South Carolina,

Mrs. Goddard of Colorado,

Mrs. Nott, of Nebraska,

Mrs. Benson, of Pennsylvania,

Miss Bissell, of Delaware.

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

Mrs. Lamar: "From the Executive Committee, although not formally reported, two matters come over. One was a recommendation for the convenience of the Secretaries of the adoption of a form which Mrs. Bacon had prepared in answer to the perennial question, "How may I become a Colonial Dame," and it would assist the Secretaries if the Council would authorize them to use this slip."

Mrs. Bacon thereupon read the following:

"Information concerning admission of Members to the State Societies forming the National Society of Colonial Dames of America.

"Membership in the National Society of Colonial Dames of America is acquired by invitation only.

"A candidate must be invited to join the Society of the State in which she lives by at least two members to whom she is personally known. Her name will be considered by the Committee on Eligibility and by the Board of Managers before she is formally invited to join the Society.

"No candidate's personal application for membership is ever considered by any Corporate Society.

"The National Society of Colonial Dames of America is composed of the members of the different State Societies.

"There are no members of the National Society who are not members of one of the Corporate Societies."



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Discussion followed in which Mrs. Lowthorp, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. Bacon took part. The result was a motion by Mrs. Reed, seconded by Mrs. Holcombe, that the following clause be substituted for the last paragraph:—

“The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is composed of the members of the different incorporated societies. There are no members of the National Society who are not members of one of the societies incorporated in the various states or in the District of Columbia.”

The question was taken, and the motion agreed to.

Mrs. Lamar: “There is one other matter, and that is that the Acts in Council should have a statement, for convenience, of the terminology upon which we have agreed; and this is the result of the various motions offered on the subject”:—

### **TERMINOLOGY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.**

The Term “National Society” applies to the partnership or alliance of the various Corporate Societies.

The term “Corporate Society” applies to each and every Society forming the National Society.

The term “State Society” applies to all the Corporate Societies save and except the Society in the District of Columbia.

The term “the original fourteen Societies” applies to the thirteen Colonial State Societies and the Society in the District of Columbia;—the fourteen Societies whose names appear on the National Certificates, and who alone formed the National Society until the Council of 1898.

The term “Ancestral Societies” applies to the thirteen Societies which represent the thirteen Colonies.

The term “Charter Society” or the “Domicile” applies to the Society in the District of Columbia;—the legal residence of the National Society.

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The term "Associate Society" applies to the Societies in the non-Colonial States.

The words "non-Colonial" are used as a prefix to the word State or States, and never to the words "Dame" or "Society" standing alone.

Mrs. Reed of Maryland stated that the Constitution had been referred to as a Constitution being signed by the fourteen original societies. The first Constitution was only signed by five. The amended Constitution was signed by fourteen. It was four years before that first Constitution was amended or the whole of the fourteen societies were admitted. That is the history of the society.

The President asked whether a change should be made in this language.

Mrs. Reed agreed to leave it to the Council. She simply made a statement of the facts.

Mrs. Lamar suggested we could omit that sentence because it is not material. It is merely a by-law and we can erase the statement about the Constitution and state "the societies who alone form the National Society and whose names appear on the National Certificate." That would be enough to distinguish them.

A vote was taken, and the language as suggested by Mrs. Lamar was agreed to.

Mrs. Lamar: "There is one other matter, and that is that the Registrar as Custodian of the seal, should be the custodian of this parchment, this covenant."

The President: "The Secretary has suggested that the Registrar should properly be the Custodian of the Covenant."

Mrs. Cassatt moved that the covenant be placed in the hands of the National Registrar.

The motion was seconded, and the question being taken it was agreed to.

Mrs. Lamar: "There is one other thing. I was asked by a delegate on the floor to make an inquiry with reference to the design accepted for the flag. The report stated that the seal

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was to be in heraldic colors, and this delegate wanted to know if that was understood. We are familiar with the description of our seal in the Constitution, in which the colors are given in the heraldic terms,—“or” for gold; “gules” for red; and so forth. But the azure is, I believe, in correct heraldry, a dark blue and not a light blue.

Mrs. Jamieson: “There are only three color in heraldry, as the Secretary stated. The design presented here of course is not a working design. A working design would be a very expensive matter to prepare and the flag makers, Annin and Co., consequently did not submit a working design. But now that the design has been decided upon and they know what the work will be, the working design will be prepared immediately.”

The President announced that Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey was present and asked the courtesy of the floor to express her thanks to the Colonial Dames all over the country who have donated such large sums to the Pocahontas Memorial Association.

Upon motion of Mrs. Robison of New York, a rising vote of thanks was extended to the District of Columbia for her courteous hospitality.

Mrs. Fogg, of New Hampshire, seconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to by a rising vote.

The Chairman of the Committee of associate states begs to state that the Committee met to select their representatives on the Executive Committee and announces that they have selected the Societies of Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maine and Minnesota.

Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey then made the following report.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE COUNCIL:—

“The Pocahontas Memorial Association returns to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America its appreciative thanks for the widespread interest they have shown in its statue of and to the gentle sylvan princess whose courage and humanity saved the



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colony of Jamestown twice from massacre and from famine during two years, and whose influence survived her own short life, and kept her father Powhatan, the Emperor of Virginia, at peace with the white race to the very day of his death."

Our first thanks are to the President, Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, who had printed and sent out at her own expense the circular letter I addressed to the State Presidents asking their interest and co-operation in this effort to recognize the services rendered our race 300 years ago.

And even more warmly do we owe our gratitude and love to those who responded; for, although taxed by a score of other historic claims, urged by other worthy causes and duties, they yet found time and means to share in this memorial.

The following appropriations were made by the states as named:

Arkansas, .....	\$ 10.00
Californina, .....	25.00
Connecticut, .....	25.00
Illinois, .....	25.00
Kansas, .....	10.00
Kentucky, .....	25.00
Michigan, .....	25.00
Missouri, .....	25.00
Ohio, .....	25.00
Pennsylvania, .....	100.00
Rhode Island, .....	25.00
New Jersey, .....	50.00
Wisconsin, .....	50.00

In addition to the appropriation of Rhode Island, Mrs. E. D. Pearce of Providence, by her personal interest and effort sent \$40.00 to the fund, Mrs. Von Kapff, then President of the Maryland Society, personally contributed \$11.00, and Mrs. Batré of Alabama added \$7.00.

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Virginia had previously given \$50.00 in the Exposition year, which summing up shows the handsome total of \$568.00, which the Colonial Dames have contributed towards commemorating this deeply significant train of events. In the dawn of our national history, destruction was averted by the hand of a girl; in its splendid noonday, women have come forward to do honor to this gentle girl's memory which we shall keep green, while bronze endures and history lives. Your gift has enabled us to complete our half of the statue's cost.

We have paid \$5,000 to our sculptor, Mr. William Ordway Partridge of New York, and our exquisite bronze is in his studio waiting our summons to be enthroned on its pedestal, already mounted, on Jamestown Island, near the Church which was the Dames' gift to history at the Ter-centennial.

Again we thank you with full hearts.

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY,

*Regent for Maryland Pocahontas Memorial Association.*

Mrs. Robison, of New York asked that the names of the members of the central committee of the George Washington Memorial Committee be read.

The President announced the Committee as follows:—

Mrs. Robison, Chairman, Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut, Mrs. Lea of Tennessee, Mrs. Lamar of Georgia, and Mrs. Harrison of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Holcombe: "Before we leave this session I want to speak a word of appreciation of the Delaware ladies. I wish to move a vote of thanks to the Colonial Dames of Delaware for the peculiarly valuable services they have rendered this Council for arranging an informal conference held in Wilmington, April last, where without restraint or hurry the matters pending could be freely and very fully discussed. The Delaware ladies invited the Presidents, or their representatives, of the original fourteen societies to

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attend, offering hospitalities whereby each visiting Dame was the guest of a Dame in Wilmington. Such preparatory work as was there accomplished has surely had a marked effect upon this Council and I feel that we most truly owe an expression of appreciation and gratitude to those Delaware Dames, who by their fore-sight, ability, wisdom and hospitality have so aided in the harmony and success of this Council."

This resolution was seconded by Mrs. Lamar and Mrs. Reed.

The President announced that there were two other committees to be appointed; one was the Plymouth Committee and the other was the Committee on old silver. She had always been given the power of appointing such committees at a later date. The privilege of appointing the Plymouth Committee at her leisure had been granted, and she asked the same privilege in regard to the committee on old silver.

On motion the Chair was empowered to appoint this Committee at her convenience.

Mrs. Lamar: "It has been the custom at every Council to authorize especially the printing of the Historian's Report in a separate pamphlet. It is not a necessity, of course, and this morning the report of the Printing Committee was not followed by such a motion. If the Council wishes that done the motion is now in order."

Mrs. Cassatt: "The special printing of the Historian's Report at the last Council was an honor conferred upon our retiring Historian."

After much discussion, on motion of Mrs. Cassatt, seconded by Mrs. Lowthorp, a resolution was passed providing for the edition of 500 copies of the Historian's report.

Mrs. Jamieson: "May I call the attention of the Council to the fact that though we have accepted the design for the flag and the National Council has ordered one, we have made no provision by which the states may order these flags. Are they to send immediately to the manufacturer for them without any warrants from the Society, or how are they to be procured?"



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On motion of Miss Haldane power was given the different states to order the flag through the National Registrar.

The question was taken and the motion was agreed to.

The President: There is a suggestion that the flag be copyrighted.

Mrs. Jamieson: "Would it not be well for the Committee to find out what is the usual method of procedure; because the same people make flags for a number of patriotic societies and they will know the method of procedure and whether it is customary to copyright a flag."

The motion was seconded and the question being taken, it was agreed to.

The President announced that in accordance with a resolution previously adopted the stenographer would read his notes of the morning session.

The stenographer read aloud the Minutes of Saturday's session and they were approved.

The President announced that the next order of business was a motion to adjourn.

Mrs. Price of Texas stated that she wished to second New York's tribute to Mrs. Lamar. She wished to go on record as endorsing what had been so beautifully expressed in regard to Mrs. Lamar's services to our society.

Whereupon on motion of Mrs. Holcombe of Connecticut, at 12:30 P. M. the Tenth Biennial Council of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America was adjourned *sine die*.









